MARINE CORPS GAZETTE







1775

1941

NOVEMBER 10th

ANNIVERSARY NUMBER



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THE MARINE CORPS GAZETTE



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NOVEMBER, 1941

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THE MARINE CORPS GAZETTE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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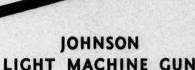
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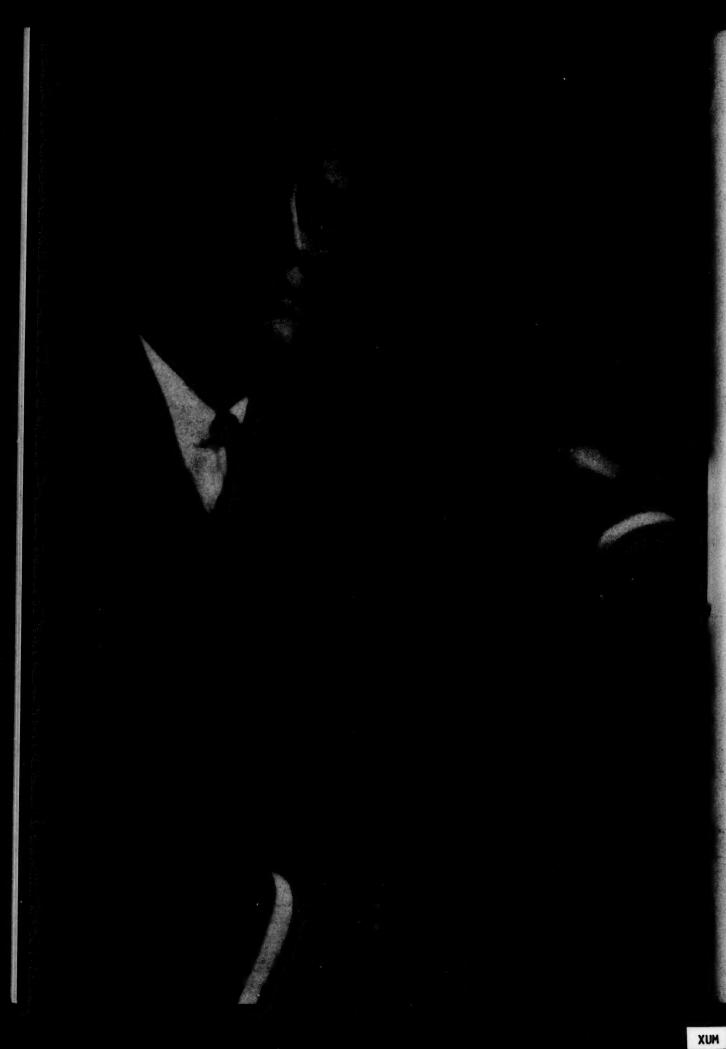
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THE WHITE HOUSE WASHINGTON

November 10, 1941.

MY DEAR GENERAL:

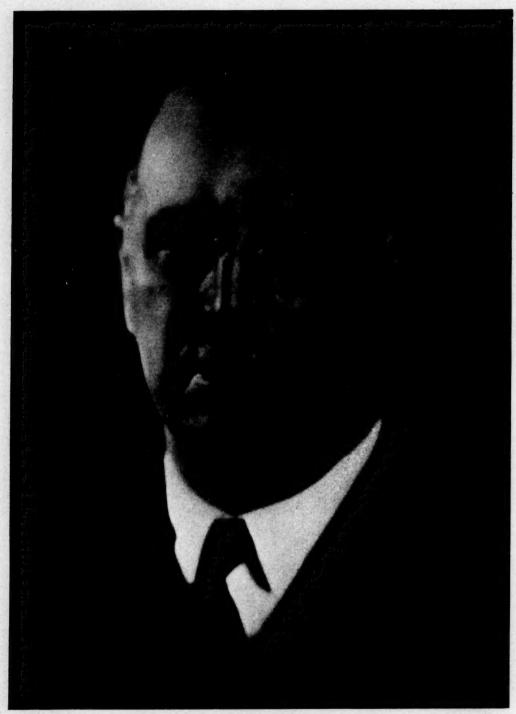
It gives me great pleasure on this, the 166th anniversary of the founding of the United States Marine Corps, to extend to the entire Corps, through the Major General Commandant, my warm congratulations on its glorious record in the defense of our country during the full course of the nation's history. I am confident that the Corps will live up to its proud record in the years to follow.

Very sincerely yours,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

The Major General Commandant, United States Marine Corps, Washington, D. C.

NOVEMBER, 1941



THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY HON. FRANK KNOX

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

Office of the Secretary Washington

MY DEAR GENERAL HOLCOMB:

Warmest greetings to the Marine Corps from the entire United States Navy, both ashore and afloat.

Your beginnings were contained in one of the early acts of that brave body of patriots in a new land, the Continental Congress, in a Resolution passed on 10 November, 1775.

Never once since that beginning has the shining honor of the Marine Corps been dimmed. Its service and actions stud history's pages beginning with the Revolution, and up through Tripoli, the War of 1812, the Mexican War, and up to the present day. On many occasions its men have seen action when all the rest of the country was at peace—the Marines have always been ready to uphold this nation's honor under any conditions and in the face of any odds.

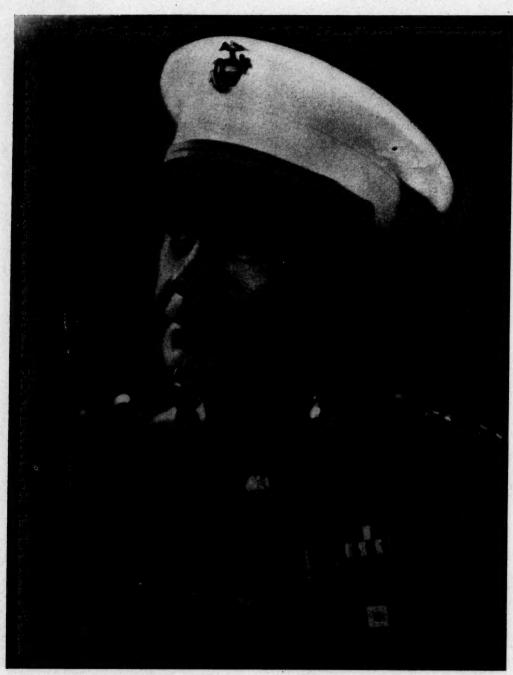
But the Marine Corps is not merely a part of our past history. Its contributions to present-day Naval efficiency—in aviation, at sea and ashore—have been an important factor in providing us with the strongest and most modern Naval sea-air force in the world today.

In this present crisis the Marines once again are ready to carry on. No one need doubt that, if the call comes, it will be answered as it has in the past.

Sincerely yours,

FRANK KNOX.

Major General Thomas Holcomb, U.S.M.C., Commandant, United States Marine Corps, Washington, D. C.



MAJOR GENERAL COMMANDANT THOMAS HOLCOMB, U.S.M.C.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. MARINE CORPS Washington

8 October, 1941

To the Officers and Men of the Marine Corps:

To Marines November 10, 1941, signifies one hundred and sixtysix years of Marine Corps history.

This history has been made not by time nor by chance but by men who were Marines.

It is well that we Marines of 1941 should observe the anniversary by considering the achievements of those who served before us; from their deeds to take our inspiration; from their faith, our ideals.

The Major General Commandant congratulates the Marine Corps on the development of its stature and its strength, and confidently joins in the eagerness of Marines to live and to fight by the tradition that is the history of the Corps.

T. HOLCOMB.

Major General Commandant.

NOVEMBER, 1941

NAVY DEPARTMENT Office of the Chief of Naval Operations Washington

My DEAR GENERAL HOLCOMB:

I am most happy to add my felicitations to the countless others being received as part of the observation of the 166th anniversary of the United States Marine Corps.

Every member of the Corps can look back with pride on a record of gallantry and accomplishment that is unexcelled by any branch of the Government armed service. Each member of the Corps can be proud that he is part of an organization which is still adding to this record, always faithful and ever eager to answer the call of National duty.

In training, in loyalty and particularly in morale, our Marines admit no superior in any armed force of the world.

It is a pleasure for me to join this anniversary celebration and to say to the Marine Corps officers and men—Well done.

Sincerely yours, H. R. STARK.

Major General Thomas Holcomb, U. S. M. C., Commandant, United States Marine Corps, Washington, D. C.

WAR DEPARTMENT Office of the Chief of Staff Washington

October 8, 1941.

Major General Thomas Holcomb, Commandant, United States Marine Corps, Washington, D. C.

DEAR GENERAL HOLCOMB:

With the approach of the 166th Anniversary of the establishment of the United States Marine Corps, it is a pleasure to extend greetings and congratulations from the Army.

The present year has seen the renewal of active teamwork between the Army and the Marine Corps, through our joint training program. As always in the past, the personnel of the two forces are serving together with efficiency and with mutual esteem. This closer association will still further intensify the admiration with which the Army regards its sister service.

Faithfully yours,

G. C. MARSHALL, Chief of Staff.

THE MARINE CORPS GAZETTE

Vol. 25

NOVEMBER, 1941

No. 4



CARDED

Marine Corps Marks 166 Years of Service to the Nation

By J. C. JENKINS

ITH most of the world's population engaged in war, the outcome of which is conceded to be of vital concern to America; and with this Nation occupied in the greatest defense program of its entire history, the Marine Corps reaches another milestone—the one hundred and sixty-sixth anniversary of the date designated as its birthday.

With the security, if not the very existence, of this great country of ours threatened, the Marine Corps can but pause for a figurative moment to look back upon its record, extending over a period of more than a century and a half, the beginning of which even antedates the formation of the Nation itself. In so doing, the reflection of such long and faithful service and devotion to the country's interests surely can do no less than impart to the personnel new inspiration and the same determination that actuated those who have gone before.

It was on November 10, 1775, when the first flames of the Revolution were blazing forth in the American colonies, that the newly-convened Continental Congress in Philadelphia, recognizing the necessity for a regular organization of Marines, adopted the Resolution which brought the Corps into being. The Resolution was; as follows: RESOLVED,

"That two battalions of Marines be raised, consisting of one Colonel, two Lieutenant Colonels, two Majors, and other officers as usual in other regiments; and that they consist of an equal number of privates with other battalions; that particular care be taken, that no persons be appointed to office, or enlisted into said Battalions, but such as are good seamen, or so acquainted with maritime affairs as to be able to serve to advantage by sea when required; that they be enlisted and commissioned to serve for and during the present War between Great Britain and the Colonies, unless dismissed by order of Congress; that they be distinguished by the names of the First and Second battalions of American Marines, and they be considered as part of the number which the Continental Army before Boston is ordered to consist of."

Significant is the stipulation in the Resolution that "particular care be taken that no persons be appointed to office, or enlisted into said Battalions, but such as are good seamen, or so acquainted with maritime affairs as to be able to serve to advantage by sea when required"; and the further provision directing that the force consist of battalions,

(Continued on page 171)

FIRST PRIZE ESSAY

A FIGHTING FIT

By Captain Robert E. Cushman, Jr., U.S.M.C.

R-R-RIP! With that swan song, my neatly tailored and quite expensive suit of winter service paid the penalty of attempting a role somewhat out of character; that of a field uniform when it was not designed for such rough treatment. Watching barbed wire make a seventy-five dollar suit of clothes depreciate to seventy-five cents in one fell swoop led my thoughts in the direction of improvement of our uniforms. Why should they be improved—how might they be improved; these were the questions with which I concerned myself, and I shall here relate the conclusions I reached.

As a fundamental from which to proceed, it is evident that the body must be clothed to withstand the elements and the rigors of war; and, being a military body, must be clothed uniformly. However, and this applies particularly to the Marine Corps, there must be two main types of such uniform clothing; one for the parade ground and normal garrison wear, and one for service in the field. The former must be well fitting, snappy appearing, and distinctive, immediately designating the man who wears it as a Marine. The latter uniform, on the other hand, must give perfect freedom of movement under all conceivable conditions, long wear under hard usage, blend with most terrain as much as possible, and be suitable for wear by all branches and arms of the Corps. Each of these two main types must be further subdivided to provide for both summer and winter climates.

Under the present regulations, I believe the intent to be this: blues constitute the parade uniform, with the overcoat added for winter. For the field, greens are the winter uniform, with the overcoat added for extremes of cold, and khaki is the summer uniform. This is complicated by the fact that, for at least a portion of the year, blues are too hot to be worn as the dress uniform in most of the places where Marines now serve, hence khaki in these posts does duty in the field and on the parade ground both, although intended as a field uniform for hot weather. In addition to these, we have as a worksuit various marks, and modifications thereof, of the genus dungaree. These, then, are the uses for which our present uniforms are intended. Let us see what actually is the status quo.

First; because of the emergency, only certain posts are allowed to have blues, which are the best looking, most distinctive uniform we have. There is no mistaking a man dressed in blues for anything but a Marine! At the World's Fair in New York, Marines outfitted in blues stood head and shoulders above all other contingents present for distinctiveness of dress and snappy appearance.

Second; greens have become a parade ground uniform in half-hearted competition with blues, yet are called upon to double for a good field uniform upon occasion. Marines appear at troop inspection in greens in the morning and woe betide the unlucky who have not their pants pressed, their coat well fitting and tailored just so. That afternoon, the same men in the same uniforms may be taking cover in the brambles on the combat range.

Third; in warm weather, the khaki uniform is called upon to serve in similar fashion.

Fourth; in an effort to correct this state of affairs, many places have called upon that old standby of maintenance. the dungaree. As a consequence, Marines fall out clad variously in grey herringbone, blue coveralls, two piece overalls, and an occasional sweat shirt or leather jacket to liven up the formation on a cold day. Upon reaching the drill field the men discover that they look sloppy, feel sloppy, and, consequently deliver in kind-with sloppy work. Upon reaching the combat range for maneuvers, the men discover that these uniforms were designed to protect clothing from grease and dirt in the shop, not as a uniform in which to fight. Legs and arms of these outfits are too long and loose, the waists are too large, a little rain and men are soaked to the skin, a little sun and dungarees become ovens. These coveralls save the men's good clothing during peace time drill and thus have a limited usefulness, but they definitely are not suited to the intense physical activity under adverse conditions required by war.

For further incentives to change, let us examine two accessories to the uniform proper; headgear and shoes.

We have now in use the following types of headgear: Garrison caps, barracks caps, steel helmets, fiber helmets, campaign hats, and shop caps; we employ blue, green, white, and khaki cap covers in conjunction with the cap frame to produce the barracks cap. This profusion of caps is not only expensive, but very difficult to pack in the limited baggage allowance of a Marine, even making allowance for the fact that steel helmets are not carried, but issued at each post.

In the footwear line, we have an excellent garrison shoe which looks snappy and takes a high polish. Use in the field ruins this shoe in short order, however, as the glossy finish scratches and cannot be shined again; the shoes are not waterproof and water stiffens the leather as well as wetting the feet; and the soles go to pieces quickly as they will not stand up under hard usage and wear right through. Neither is the shoe high enough to afford protection to that part of the leg which needs it, thus necessitating leggings.

The above are the answers to my first question: why should our uniforms be revised and improved. Now let us have some constructive criticism and see how they might be improved.

Parade uniform, winter: For liberty, honors and ceremonies, parades, and other formal occasions, the blue uniform would be prescribed with the white cap cover to be worn at all times. In very cold weather, add the present

(Continued on page 168)

CONGRATULATIONS

UPON THEIR SELECTION TO BE BRIGADIER GENERALS



COLONEL JOSEPH C. FEGAN, U.S.M.C.

Born: November 6, 1886, at Dallas, Texas. Usual residence: Dallas, Texas.

Appointed Second Lieutenant, Marine Corps, (from civil life) February 1, 1909; promoted First Lieutenant, January 3, 1913; Captain, August 29, 1916; Major (temporary), July 1, 1918; Major, June 4, 1920; Lieutenant Colonel, May 29, 1934; and Colonel, June 30, 1936.

Served in Panama in 1909 and 1910; in Cuba in 1913; in the Philippine Islands in 1916 and again in 1917 and 1918; in Santo Domingo in 1923 and 1924; and in Haiti from 1929 to 1932.

Served at sea on board the U.S.S. Florida from 1911 to 1913; and on the U.S.S. Cincinnati in 1917.

Has served at numerous posts and stations on both the East and West coasts, and from 1924 to 1929 was on duty at Marine Corps Headquarters as Officer in Charge of Recruiting and as Marine Corps Athletic Officer.

From 1929 to 1932, served with the Garde d'Haiti, as Commander of the Department of the North, with head-quarters at Cape Haitien. In recognition of his services, he was awarded the Haitian Distinguished Service Medal, the Haitian Medaille Militaire, and two awards of the

(Continued on page 167)



COLONEL HARRY SCHMIDT, U.S.M.C.

Born September 25, 1886, in Holdredge, Nebraska. Usual residence, Stapleton, Nebraska. Served as an officer of the 2nd Nebraska Infantry from 1908 to 1909, and on August 17, 1909 was appointed a Second Lieutenant in the Marine Corps from civil life (Nebraska). Was promoted to his present rank of Colonel December 1, 1937.

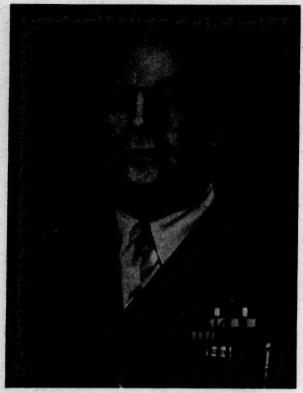
Served on foreign duty in Guam, the Philippine Islands, Cuba, Nicaragua, and China. Served at sea on board the battleships U.S.S. Oklahoma, U.S.S. Montana, and U.S.S. Tennessee. Service in the United States has included duty as Instructor in Tactics, Marine Corps Schools, Quantico, Virginia; as Officer in Charge of the Recruiting District of St. Paul, Minnesota, as Assistant Chief of Staff to the Commanding General, Department of the Pacific, and as Executive Officer of the Paymaster's Department, Headquarters Marine Corps, Washington, D. C., which is his present assignment.

For his services as Brigade Intelligence Officer of the Second Marine Brigade in Nicaragua in 1928 and 1929, Colonel Schmidt was awarded the Navy Cross, the Nicaraguan Medal of Merit, and the Nicaraguan Medal of Distinction. He also holds the Mexican Service Medal,

(Continued on page 167)

CONGRATULATIONS

UPON THEIR SELECTION TO BE BRIGADIER GENERALS



COLONEL HENRY L. LARSEN, U.S.M.C.

Born: December 10, 1890, at Chicago, Ill.

Appointed Second Lieutenant in Marine Corps November 20, 1913, and promoted to present rank of Colonel June 29, 1938. Usual residence Denver, Colo.

During World War served with the 5th Regiment of Marines, Second Division, A.E.F. As Second in command of the 3rd Battalion participated in the Aisne Defensive, Chateau Thierry Sector, The Aisne-Marne Offensive (Soissons), the Marbache Sector, and the St. Mihiel Offensive; Commanded the battalion during the Meuse-Argonne (Champagne) and Meuse-Argonne (Argonne Forest) offensive and in the march to the Rhine following the Armistice and the occupation of the Coblenz Bridgehead.

Awarded the Distinguished Service Medal, the Navy Cross, the Croix de Guerre with palm, and also holds the Silver Star Medal with two oak leaf clusters, representing two citations in A.E.F. orders and one citation in Second Division orders for gallantry in action and brilliant leadership.

From March, 1928, to February, 1930, served in Nicaragua as Brigade Inspector of the Second Marine Brigade and in July, 1930, returned to Nicaragua as a member of the American Electoral Mission. For distinguished serv(Continued on page 168)



COLONEL WILLIAM H. RUPERTUS, U.S.M.C.

Born November 14, 1889, in Washington, D. C. Usual residence, Washington, D. C. Appointed a Second Lieutenant in the Marine Corps November 14, 1913, from civil life (District of Columbia). Had previously served in District of Columbia National Guard and as a Cadet in the U. S. Revenue Cutter Service. Was promoted to present rank of Colonel on June 29, 1938.

Graduated with the distinction from Marine Officers School in 1915, and Commanded Marine Detachment, U.S.S. Florida, during World War I. Has served on foreign duty in Haiti, China, and Cuba, and at various posts and stations in the United States. Was awarded the Haitian Distinguished Service Medal by the President of Haiti.

Is a graduate of the Field Officers Course, Marine Corps Schools, and also served on the staff of that institution. Is a distinguished graduate of the Army Command and General Staff School, Fort Leavenworth. Served at Headquarters of the Marine Corps as Inspector of Target Practice from 1927 to 1929, and in the War Plans Section from 1931 to 1933. From 1936 to 1937 was Chief of Staff of the Marine Corps Base at San Diego, California, and from April 1937 to June 1938, was Executive Officer of the (Continued on page 168)

CONGRATULATIONS

UPON THEIR SELECTION TO BE BRIGADIER GENERALS

COLONEL HARRY K. PICKETT, U.S.M.C.

Born January 9, 1888, in Ridgeway, South Carolina, which place is his usual residence. Appointed a Second Lieutenant in the Marine Corps March 15, 1913, from civil life (South Carolina), and attained his present rank of Colonel on June 29, 1938.

Served on expeditionary duty with 4th Regiment in Mexican waters in 1914; in France with the 11th Marines during the World War; in Santo Domingo with the Second Marine Brigade from 1921 to 1923; and in Haiti, as Brigade Quartermaster of the First Marine Brigade from 1928 to 1930.

Served at Headquarters of the Marine Corps as Assistant Personnel Officer from 1924 to 1925, and again as War Plans Officer from 1930 to 1934. From 1935 to 1937, served as Brigade and Force Artillery Officer with the Fleet Marine Force, San Diego, California. In 1939 and 1940, served in Planning Section and as Chief of Staff of the Fleet Marine Force, Marine Corps Base, San Diego. Since August, 1940, has been in command of Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, Pearl Harbor, T. H.

Is a graduate of The Citadel, Charleston, South Caro-(Continued on page 168) DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY WASHINGTON, D. C.

September 26, 1941.

From:

The Secretary of the Navy.

To: Rear Admiral John D. Wainwright, U. S. Navy.

Subject:

Precept convening selection board for the recommendation of marine officers for promotion to the grades of brigadier general and colonel, U. S. Marine Corps.

1. A selection board is hereby appointed, consisting of yourself as president, and the following additional members:

Major General Holland M. Smith, U. S. Marine Corps, Major General Charles F. B. Price, U. S. Marine Corps, Brigadier General Philip H. Torrey, U. S. Marine Corps.

Brigadiar General Samuel M. Harrington, U. S. Marine Corps, and

Brigadier General Julian C. Smith, U. S. Marine Corps. Major John E. Curry, U. S. Marine Corps, will act as recorder.

- 2. The board is hereby ordered to convene at the Navy Department, Washington, D. C., on October 16, 1941, at ten o'clock a.m., or as soon thereafter as may be practicable
- 3. The number of estimated vacancies which will occur in the grade of brigadier general before the end of the next succeeding fiscal year in excess of the number of officers now on the promotion list for that grade is five (5). The Secretary of the Navy will furnish the board with the names of all officers in the grade of colonel who are eligible for consideration for promotion to the grade of brigadier general, and with the records of all such officers.
- 4. The number of estimated vacancies which will occur in the grade of colonel before the end of the next succeeding fiscal year in excess of the number of officers now on the promotion list for that grade is twenty-four (24). The Secretary of the Navy will furnish the board with the names of all officers in the grade of lieutenant colonel who are eligible for consideration for promotion to the grade of colonel, and with the records of all such officers.
 - 5. The board shall perform the following duties:
 - (a) From among those officers eligible for consideration for promotion to the grade of brigadier general, the board shall recommend for promotion as best fitted not exceeding five (5) colonels, including those who are, or who may become on promotion, additional numbers in grade.
 - (b) From among those officers eligible for consideration for promotion to the grade of colonel, the board shall recommend for promotion as best fitted not exceeding twenty-four (24) lieutenant colonels, in-

cluding those who are, or who may become on promotion, additional numbers in grade.

(c) From among those officers eligible for consideration for promotion to the grade of colonel and who have once failed of selection as best fitted by a preceding board, less those who may be selected by the present board as best fitted for promotion, the board shall designate those officers whom the board adjudges fitted for promotion.

(d) From among those officers of the grade of lieutenant colonel who are adjudged fitted for promotion the board shall recommend by name for retention on the active list a number of officers equal to the percentage thereof furnished to the board by the Secretary of the Navy, as provided in paragraph

11 of this precept.

The board shall be governed by the Act of June 23, 1938 (52 Stat. 944) which established "a merit sysetem for promotion by selection" in the line of the Navy and Marine Corps. The following instructions contained in that act will be particularly observed by the board in the discharge of its duties, viz:

(a) Officers recommended for promotion by the board under the provisions of paragraph 5 (a) and (b) of this precept shall be those officers "whom it considers best fitted for promotion" (Sec. 9 (a).)

(b) The status of having previously failed of selection as best fitted shall not be considered as prejudicial to an officer with respect to his qualifications, his fitness for the naval service, or his eligibility for selection. (Sec. 9 (a).)

(c) The board shall carefully consider the case of every officer whose name is furnished it by the Secretary

of the Navy (Sec. 10 (a).)

In order to insure correct interpretation of medical records, the Board may avail itself of the testimony of the Surgeon General of the Navy or of such medical experts in the Navy as it may desire. (C.M.O.7-1938, p. 66).

7. The board shall also observe the following instructions relating to selection for promotion in the Marine Corps, contained in the act of Congress approved May 29, 1934 (48 Stat. 811, 34 U. S. Code 667d), and continued in force by the aforesaid act of June 23, 1938:

"That administrative staff duty performed by any officer under apopintment or detail, and duty in aviation, or in any technical specialty, shall be given weight by the selection board in determining his fitness for promotion equal to that given to line duty equally well

performed."

The board shall also observe the following instructions relating to selection for promotion in the Marine Corps of officers in the grades of colonel and lieutenant colonel detailed to assistant quartermaster and assistant paymaster duty only, contained in the Act of Congress approved July 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 537, 34 U. S. Code 632a):

"That the recommendation of selection boards in the cases of officers assigned to such duty shall be based upon their comparative fitness to perform the duties

prescribed for them,"

9. No discretion is vested in the Secretary of the Navy or in any other person to prescribe a method of selection

to be followed by a selection board, and any communication from any source which even remotely suggests that the board depart from the clear instructions prescribed by statute law is illegal. (Decision of the Secretary of the Navy, Apr. 28, 1931, file EN/A17-31(310422).)

10. The following oath or affirmation shall be admin-

istered to the recorder by the president of the board:

"You, John E. Curry, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that you will keep a true record of the proceedings of this board."

The following oath or affirmation shall be administered by the recorder to the members of the board:

"You, and each of you, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that you will, without prejudice or partiality, and having in view both the special fitness of officers and the efficiency of the naval service, perform the duties imposed upon you as provided by the act of Congress approved June 23, 1938, entitled 'An Act to regulate the distribution, promotion, and retirement of officers of the line of the Navy, and for other purposes'."

11. When the board has made the necessary decisions, it shall address a communication to the Secretary of the Navy stating separately the number of officers in each grade who have been agreed upon and will be recommended in the board's report as best fitted or fitted, respectively, to assume the duties of the next higher grade. The board will thereupon be furnished by the Secretary of the Navy with a statement, as directed by the President, giving the percentage, if any, of the officers adjudged fitted for promotion which shall be recommended for retention on the active list to meet the immediate requirements of the

12. The proceedings of the board shall be conducted insofar as may be practicable in accordance with the provi-

sions of Naval Courts and Boards.

13. The names of the officers recommended as best fitted or fitted, respectively, to assume the duties of the next higher grade, or for retention on the active list, shall be entered in the handwriting of the recorder. The report of the board shall be signed by all the members, and shall contain the following certificate:

"We, the undersigned, do hereby certify that:

(1) We have carefully considered the case of every officer whose name was furnished the board by the

Secretary of the Navy.

In the opinion of at least four (4) of the members, the officers herein recommended as best fitted for promotion are the best fitted of all those under consideration to assume the duties of the next higher grade (except that the recommendation of the board in the cases of officers assigned to Assistant Quartermaster and Assistant Paymaster duty only is based upon their comparative fitness to perform the duties prescribed for them).

(3) In the opinion of at least four (4) of the members, the officers herein adjudged fitted for promotion are fitted to assume the duties of the next higher grade.

In the opinion of at least four (4) of the members, the officers (if any) herein recommended for retention on the active list are the best fitted, of those herein adjudged fitted for promotion, to be retained

(Continued on page 166)



U.S.S. "North Carolina": Three-quarter view from front to starboard—underway—smoke issuing from stacks—guns on after turret at varying angles
(Courtesy of U. S. Navy Recruiting Bureau)

Naval Gunfire Support in Counterbattery

By LIEUTENANT RICHARD C. D. HUNT, U. S. NAVY

I SHALL not, in this brief space, attempt to discuss in great detail that which we already know namely—that the operation of successfully supporting a strongly opposed landing with ship's gunfire is a difficult undertaking. I shall confine my remarks to the problem of executing counterbattery fires against the enemy battery positions and defenses, acknowledging in advance the limitations imposed by flat trajectories. Let us look at this problem from the standpoint of the Ship's Control Officers who are charged with the effective employment of the firing batteries.

In any war, landing operations will probably be conducted by U. S. Naval Forces for either securing bases for our fleet, or for denying bases as facilities to the enemy. Ships' Gunfire on the beaches, may be delivered in support of these operations. The assignment of Ships to counterbattery should cover all areas in which enemy batteries may be located. Harassing fires, destruction fires, and fires on targets of opportunity may be executed by any of the fire support groups of Naval Vessels of the attack force. At the outset it should be made clear that the whole system of Naval Gunfire support, particularly where counterbattery is concerned, hinges on the answer to the question: Will aerial observation be available? Unfortunately we are unable to furnish a definite answer to this "Poser," especially with respect to any specific situation. Consequently

the whole discussion may be complicated by artificial considerations. Nevertheless the attempt must be made.

It is absolutely essential that, where fire control parties are employed ashore, their communication with the firing ship be rapid, reliable and efficient. Only by understanding our limitations can they be overcome and the fire control problem be solved by the supporting ship. Otherwise we are merely fooling ourselves, to the confusion of the Control Officer and the disappointment of the troops. There are missions performed by field artillery which, by its very nature, Naval gunfire cannot accomplish. The achievements of American Naval gunners firing on waterborne targets are likely to blind us to certain limitations of Naval Armament when employed against land targets. No one would consider arming a first rate ship with field pieces, and no line-of-battle ship can take the place of field artillery in close support of troops. It is in the execution of destruction and Counterbattery that the ship's Control Officer can use his tremendous fire power to best advan-

The definition of counterbattery, i.e., action against hostile artillery in position ready to fire, is somewhat too rigid. Effective action against enemy artillery might include also: (1) Interruption of his supply, especially that of ammunition; (2) The blinding of his observation; (3) Disruption of his communications and command system;



U.S.S. "Washington," Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa., May 29, 1941 (Official U. S. Navy Photograph)

(4) Neutralization of his artillery in motion; (5) Harassing of his personnel not actually at the guns. During the advance of our troops from the beach areas, the hostile artillery constitutes the principle target of our gunfire. Supervision of the counterbattery work of Naval Vessels is the function of the Naval Attack Force Commander. He should designate an officer as counterbattery officer, with duties pertaining exclusively to the coordination of counterbattery fires on the entire area. Information pertinent to the direction and conduct of battery fire should be furnished the counterbattery officer. A counterbattery plan should provide for fire to be delivered on all known enemy batteries and those discovered during landing operations. The plan should include: (1) Zones of responsibility; (2) Ships' position Areas; (3) Types of Ships and their batteries to be employed; (4) Assignment of the specific fire missions; (5) Communication system to be installed; (6) Coordination of information to include arranging for airplane and balloon observers. The Warships' counterbattery fire will usually be delivered from the larger caliber guns. When the number and strength of enemy defensive positions exceeds the capabilities of the ships assigned to counterbattery, other ships' batteries may be directed by the counterbattery officer to reinforce the fires of the former with a number of guns of different calibers for a definite period. To silence enemy batteries which may require immediate neutralization during an operation, the counterbattery Officer must have authority to assign counterbattery missions direct to ships and batteries which have been designated for the purpose, and to accomplish this, he should be in direct communication with them. Information for executing counterbattery is of two classes. The first class serves to locate hostile batteries with the degree of accuracy necessary for their effective neutralization. The second class of information that should come to the counterbattery officer is that pertaining to delivery of fires He must know what the counterbattery ships are doing and what they are capable of doing in order to coordinate their

action. Until the attack begins, the only means available to the counterbattery officer for locating hostile batteries which disclose their positions for the first time is aircraft observation.

The value of the Shore Fire Control Party will depend on circumstances such as communications with the ships and rapidity of forward movement. Also the capabilities of this shore party will vary with weather conditions and terrain. However, if the enemy has established a local air superiority or our own planes are unavailable, the shore fire control unit may be the best source of our fire control data. In line with the doctrine of flexibility and of assigning to any task force the means necessary to accomplish the mission, the number of ships and calibers which constitute the counterbattery of a Naval Attack Force, will vary with the situation. Ships' guns do not only engage battery positions; but may also be employed for longrange interdiction and harassing fire, for destruction of fortifications and field works, and for general disruption of hostile installations in rear areas. Here again we must bear in mind the fact that the role of Naval Counterbattery will be in accordance with the situation, and cannot be fitted into a rigid, preconceived pattern.

In the conduct of fire every effort must be made to remove unnecessary refinements, and make the procedure simpler and more easily remembered. Ships must be prepared to fire observed missions based on the adjustment of one battery, air missions, map data corrected, and transfers. The Fire Control Center must be organized to permit ready change of targets. To accomplish this, computations must be centralized by the Counterbattery Officer and his assistants. The data for all unobserved missions must be prepared by the Counterbattery Central. Observed fires may be by battery, ship, or by counterbattery officer; all observed fires, except those scheduled fires already transmitted to batteries, should come through the Counterbattery Officer. Aiming points giving command

(Continued on page 167)





Student operating switchboard, T. E. S. Field Problem, Signal Battalion, Quantico, Va.

COMMUNICATIONS

By Major W. A. Wachtler, U.S.M.C.

TATED in the simplest of terms a signal communications system is nothing more than the medium provided for the transmission of information and instructions within the unit or organization which it serves. The possession of a smooth, well-oiled, reliable, and efficiently operating communication system in a military organization is, however, a vital necessity. It is an essential instrument the absence or breakdown of which leaves the dependent unit a floundering mass, misguided, misdirected, or totally lacking of direction or control. One might draw an apt comparison between the communication system of an organization and the nervous system of the human body. This highly organized nervous system is designed to carry the multitudinous signals from the brain, or center of control, to the various components which are involved in the construction and operation of that intricate machine of nature. In similar manner this nervous system provides for the reverse process, furnishing the channels through which messages from the outlying parts are transmitted to the central station, the brain. The brain may be present and it may be an excellent one. The same may be true of the hands, feet, arms, legs, eyes, or ears. Yet, without that nervous system, physically sound and efficiently operating, there remains but a lump of flesh and bones, uncoordinated and ineffectual.

We have seen only too clearly in recent history the penalty one pays in the waging of modern warfare for any such uncoordinated or uncontrolled effort in a military operation; only too clearly the prize at hand for he who exercises that fine coordination and control of all arms and services so essential to the achievement of a common goal. No longer do we have the old infantry-artillery team pushing along with steady, if cumbersome, pace or standing fast, serene in the thought of flanks and rear secure from any but sporadic cavalry raids. The tempo of warfare has increased immeasurably and the means and methods of striking rapid and powerful blows from any quarter have been developed. Whether warding off these blows by means of equally rapid counter-strokes, or striking hard and speedily upon our own account, the mobility of modern arms requires a perfection in communications never before contemplated.

The appreciation of these primary considerations has not been lost upon the German army which has invariably made its first and immediate thrust at the communication centers of the enemy. We have been consistently confronted with reports of the almost instantaneous destruction of radio, telephone, telegraph, and other communication centers in each of the conquered countries. We have learned of how the Polish commanders soon lost contact with each other and how, thereafter, they lacked direction from a center of command. We have heard of how the General in Chief Command in Norway was unable to establish his defense because he could not communicate with a single one of his subordinate commanders in the field. In the first of these instances armies were destroyed in detail, while in

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COMING SEASON!

the second the defense of the fatherland degenerated into a series of local defensive actions which scarcely for an instant impeded the overrunning of the country by the army of the Reich. And this procedure, in varying degree, has been repeatedly followed by the army which is acknowledged to be the world's best.

Opposed to this picture of helpless ineptitude on the one side, we have read reports and have seen the results of the remarkable methods of the German command. The efficient teaming together of Panzer divisions, air forces, parachute troops, air borne troops, artillery, tanks, motorized infantry, and finally the soldier on foot, in one grand and perfectly coordinated operation has amazed the world. No one can deny that the result has been other than astounding. "Perfect staff work," it has been said. "Unexcelled logistics." All this is true and has been demonstrated clearly and unmistakably. But, is there anyone who thinks that all of this has been accomplished by a single controlling head, alone, or by the brilliant, though individual exploits of separate components of the military might of Germany acting without central direction or control? If these German successes have proven anything, they have proven that embodied somewhere in this remarkable military machine there is a very nearly perfect system of communications. It is further quite evident that this system not only is in existence but that it is most thoroughly understood and properly used by the German command.

The United States Marine Corps communication system has been in existence many years, yet one often wonders, How familiar is this communication system to its users? How well known is its organization and composition? How efficient is it? And, How well realized is its extreme importance and how well understood its proper utilization in order that we may derive its maximum bene-

fit in combat? So far as is known to the writer, the first organized signal unit of the Marine Corps was formed in 1917 and went into training at Paoli, Pennsylvania, although Marines, long before this, were operating radio stations in China and at other places. In those earlier days the men engaged in communication work were few in number and were not stabilized in their special activity. As a result, a radioman transferred from one post where he had been serving in a radio station might find himself joining a new post, without communication activities, where he would have no contact whatever with radio. Months, or even years, might pass before he again took up his special line of work. Obviously, this was not conducive to efficiency. In 1932, the communication requirements of the Marine Corps having outgrown these haphazard and inefficient methods, troops especially trained and engaged in communication duties were stabilized into what is now called "Communication Personnel." By virtue of a constant and untiring effort on the part of those responsible, the Marine Corps communication service has continued to grow and to train itself for service to the Corps. Those intervening years have seen it operating the post communication facilities at many Marine Corps posts, naval radio stations in many lands, and the agencies of communications within the combat units of the Fleet Marine Force. They have seen its personnel serving on ships of the U. S. Fleet and in the large communication centers of the Naval Communication Service of which it is a part. These years have seen a weak and comparatively minute group grow into a lusty organization numbering some hundred officers and three thousand men.

The present Marine Corps communication service may, for convenience, be divided into two parts; its personnel and its materiel. The personnel of the Marine Corps com-

(Continued on page 161)



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... "We have Fought in every Clime and Place where we could take a Gun"...

N LAND, on sea and in the air, Marines carry out the proud traditions of the Corps. Tough fibered men who take the tough jobs in their stride.

Tough fibered, too, must be the stout belts which hold the gunners firmly to the plane as it writhes and twists and loops in the maneuvers of a dog fight. These belts, as well as parachute harness, were formerly made of imported linen, which is now no

longer available.

Fortunately, THE BIBB has developed a revolutionary new process for Bonding the fibers in yarns and cords to give results in service strength, toughness and durability hitherto unknown to the Textile Industry. In parachute harness, gunners' belts and bomb slings, Bibb HR Processed Cotton Yarn exceeds the performance of linen for strength and safety.

In transport service, heavy duty tires made with Bibb HR Processed Cord have turned in amazing performance records, especially on the tough jobs. This is due to the fact that under the HR Process the fibers are Bonded together under compression to give tremendous service strength. HR Cord is a sinewy, thinner cord with great flexibility . . . a heat resistant cord that prevents the generation of heat and defies high temperatures . . . a cord in which the fibers are so Bonded that it resists elongation or stretch which causes distortion and tire 'growth' -the forerunner of tire failure.

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NOVEMBER, 1941



CRETE

An Addendum to General Smith's Article, "Royal Marines in Crete," MARINE CORPS GAZETTE of September, 1941.

By Brig. General Ross E. Rowell, U.S.M.C.

O doubt the excellent article in the September number of the GAZETTE, entitled Royal Marines in Crete," by Brigadier General Julian Smith, has been read with exceptional interest by our American Marines. The story was of particular interest to this writer because he was privileged to follow the spectacular events of that unique battle in the war room of the Middle East Headquarters of the Royal Air Force. Following the evacuation he had the pleasure of meeting General Freyberg, officers of the Australian and New Zealand contingents, and for several weeks was closely associated with Major General Weston, commander of the Royal Marines, and his staff.

One staff officer prepared some notes and delivered them to the writer in the hope that it might be possible to impart to the American Marines some idea of the tense experiences of their British Brethren in Crete. Happily, General Smith has fulfilled their wishes splendidly.

As an addendum to General Smith's article, some extracts from the aforementioned notes are herewith quoted. Attention is invited to the very casual expressions used in describing scenes that were literally hell-on-earth.

"DEFENCE OF SUDA HARBOUR

"The Royal Marine A.A. Btys augmented two Hy. A.A. Btys (Army) already in position round the harbour, the whole providing a useful gun density.

"Results however were disappointing, attacks on shipping were a daily occurrence and on one day eight separate attacks were made. These were most difficult to counter by normal methods of engagement. Formations of enemy aircraft would split up well out of range and circle over the harbour in irregular sequence, planes pulling out to go into a dive as they thought fit. At no time was a plane on a steady course (except occasional single "recca"* planes).

"In consequence the engagement of planes was most difficult and although many were hit, ships continued to be sunk. On 19th May, the day before the main attack, the "umbrella" system was introduced over the pier, although only in force one day the results were encouraging.

"For some days previously and when the main attack started on 20th May, all sites were subjected to heavy attacks from the air. Predictors and height finders were hit whilst the personnel incurred casualties. The casualties on the whole were not heavy but the moral effect of continuous air blitzing combined with a complete absence of support by our own aircraft, was responsible for some lack of determination in fighting the guns towards the end of the operation."

"A.A. BATTERIES

"The A.A. personnel at HERAKLION were heavily strafed on 20th May. The 3" guns were later used to fire

at enemy troop carrying planes landed on the aerodrome. These men were later evacuated by destroyers, one of which, the 'HEREWARD,' was sunk and some 50 officers and men of the 3" battery drowned.

"The A.A. personnel at MALEME after several days of blitzing were heavily strafed on 20th May and the guns were over run by troops landed from gliders and parachutes earlier in the day."

"CASUALTIES

"Of the numbers originally sent to CRETE only 745 officers and other ranks were evacuated. Nearly 1,200 officers and men are killed, missing or prisoners of war. From information available, by far the largest proportion are of the latter category."

"MESSAGE FROM GENERAL WAVELL

"During the evening of 31st May, the final evacuation night, the following message was received by General Weston from General Wavell, C-in-C, Middle East Forces:—

"'You know the heroic efforts and sacrifices the Navy have made to rescue you all. This is the last night they can come to the Island. I hope you will be able to get away most of the very gallant men who remain. Please tell those who have left that every possible effort has been made to bring them off and that the fight they have put up against such odds has excited the admiration of everyone. FREY-BERG has told me how gallantly your Marines have fought, and what grand work you yourself have done. I have also heard of the magnificent and heroic manner in which the young Greek soldiers have fought. I send you all my most grateful thanks and admiration'."

Apropos of Crete, the following is quoted from a conversation with Major General Weston: "We need men like Wellington had, men who stood up and took salvos of cannon shot! Our men are soft. They don't stand up and fight airplanes. The answer is, more colse order drill! Slit trenches? Bah! They make cowards of soldiers!"

These seeming facetious remarks carry the essence of serious thought; i.e., It behooves troop commanders to find the means of indoctrinating their men with a morale that will not break under the psychological pandemonium of an air "blitz."

Author's note: A number of public statements and reports have been made on the subject of the "blitz" attack and capture of Crete by the German air-borne forces. Thus far such writings and comments noted have been fragmentary and, in many instances, misleading in part. The whole story of Crete will become known when the British Government sees fit to release the staff report on that historic action.

^{*&}quot;Recca"; Reconnaissance plane.

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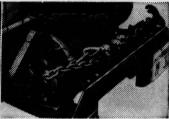




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Plastic Squad-Assault Boats

By Colonel J. C. Fegan, U.S.M.C.

ITH the advent of our two ocean navy, naturally came a two ocean Fleet Marine Force adequately dubbed the Atlantic Amphibious Force and Pacific Amphibious Force. These forces, whose membership should be an all marine affair, are designed with the idea of Task Assignment Organization—thus deserting our previous rigid organization or trying to make the task fit the organization. In other words, the mustering of a properly constituted task force adequate to handle the job at hand.

We have all read of the difficulty the British experienced during the last war on the Gallipoli Peninsula with their type of landing boats. Also the limited number they had available and how in desperation they conceived a Trojan Sea Horse—The River Clyde, from which members of the British Landing Parties rushing for the beach were literally mowed down by the Turks. Up went the cry "too many eggs in one basket." This catchy expression has been re-occurring constantly. It was used in connection with a cry for a decrease in size of our new aircraft carriers and we heard of it more recently in connection

with the size of our new heavy bombers.

Our amphibious operations have long been rehearsedstressing surfed beach conditions. This is natural as we have always figured in terms of capturing small islands in one of the oceans. Our history and in general history as well, there are numerous cases where landings have been necessary in quiet waters such as rivers and bayous where large or heavy landing boats would be difficult to employ in numbers. For years we have stressed the value of squad organization; the importance of smart squad leading, so much so that it is now traditional with us. This teaching is today as sound as it was thirty years ago. Even more so, in view of the necessity of facing modern infantry weapons fire. Then why not be consistent about it-adopt a smaller, lighter, faster landing boat-squad size, ten to fifteen men capacity, one that can be handled by the squad when it is grounded or capsized. One which will nest easily on transports-one which transport booms can han-

dle easily-one which can ride the surf-one which can be

handled in cramped water spaces—one which presents a smaller target and carries a smaller bow wave—one less

expensive than our present types, which due to their cost and labor hours involved, are not available in numbers we

need for both of our Amphibious Forces. Our major difficulty in procuring all forms of equipment is lack of skilled labor, so why not dodge this shortcoming and adopt an article which can be turned out quickly and at a definite reduced cost. Adopt not only a new type of landing boat but change its name. We need a new name for

these boats such as a "Beach head Boat" an "Assault Boat" or "Combat Boat." A name indicative of something more forceful than mere landing. We land to enter combat or to take up positions for combat.

Today the air industry is making laminated fabric plastic bodied planes—the automobile industry is figuring on doing likewise for their new products. Also we hear that the Army Engineers are experimenting with plastic pontoons with outboard motors, in connection with bridge building work.

Why not step out and purchase as a starter a hundred plastic boats, squad size? All necessary material for the manufacture of plastics can be secured in the U. S. A. or Mexico thus eliminating the necessity of relying on distant countries for materials. Flexibility in construction, strength of material, and non-splintering are the important features of this plastic material. Gliders will be made soon for the Army out of this material as experimentation is now being carried on for this purpose.

What happened to the British Landing Parties at Dunkirk? They landed unopposed—they unloaded tons of fine equipment and stores, but they failed to establish adequate beach head for its protection. They failed to provide available, sufficient and speedy boats for return to their transports. They were taught that only an advance inland would be their problem so they were caught napping not only with their pants down, but their shirts off. The result was one of the costliest defeats of its kind in the history of the British Navy, one which has delayed additional landing operations for the past year; due to the fact British war industries could not replace the tons of equipment abandoned during the seaward retreat. So we see a shortage of small water craft was a vital charge against this disaster.

Had the British Expeditionary Force been equipped with small, stout, lightweight landing boats which could have remained nearby, the Dunkirk retreat would have been far less costly both in life and equipment.

News has reached us that Germany has long been experimenting with plastics for use in small boats and gliders.

Plastic combat boats can be constructed to transport tanks, scout cars, engineers equipment, trucks and light artillery units. Holes can not be knocked into plastic as they can in wood and the material will not splinter. Protection against infantry weapon fire sinking the boat by punctures can be accomplished through the use of rubber to fill the bullet holes (self sealing) as now used for self sealing punctures in airplane gasoline tanks.

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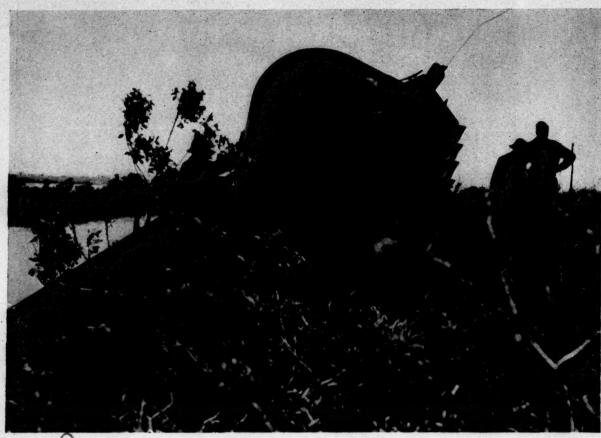


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NOVEMBER, 1941



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ARMORED FORCES and OUR ARMORED FORCE

REPRINTED FROM Congressional Record of August 8, 1941

STATEMENT of Major General Adna R. Chaffee, Commanding the Armored Force, United States Army, to the War Department Sub-Committee of the House Committee on Appropriations during the consideration of the Military Establishment Appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1942.

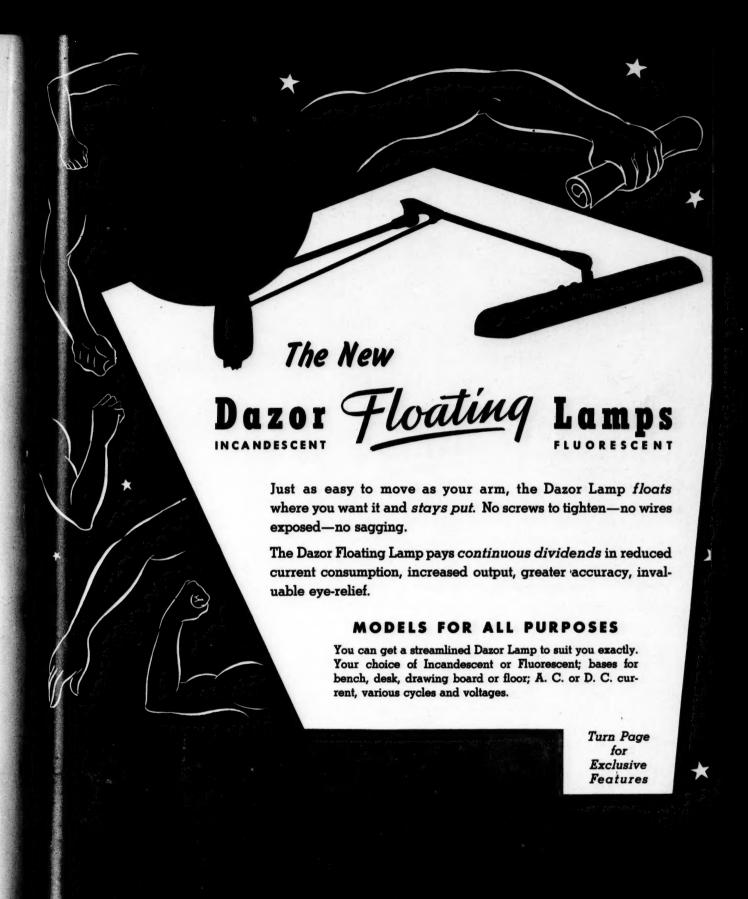
Certain parts of the original statement have been deleted because of their confidential nature, but the matters here presented will be found to be an admirable treatise upon Armored Forces and upon our Armored Force, the new defense organization in the creation of which General Chaffee had such a large part, and of which he was the first commander.

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, having been called upon by the chairman of the subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, I have the honor to submit the following prepared remarks relative to armored forces and our armored force.

For many years I have been an advocate of the development of armored means of warfare. I have watched and assisted in whatever way seemed proper and feasible the development of these methods in our service, and I am glad to see and to believe that real progress is being made.

As you know, the tank is not a new weapon; the Roman legionnaire with his shield, the armored elephants of Hannibal, and the chariots of Alexander were in reality tanks using the best motive power then available. The modern tank has been made possible by the development of the internal combustion engine, both gasoline and Diesel.

In World War I the increasing strengths of the ma-





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ENGLAND

NOVEMBER, 1941

33

chine gun prevented either side from reaching a quick decision and led to position warfare. The engine-powered tank then made its first appearance. Its invention, as usual, was mothered by necessity. The introduction of the tank was an attempt to endow the offensive with new and superior strength, an attempt to keep the attack in motion, an attempt to defeat the machine gun.

On November 20, 1917, at Cambrai, the British made a surprise attack with 360 tanks on a front of about 10,000 yards. This was the first use of the modern tank. This tank attack gained initial success, but as an operation was a failure due to the method of employment and other reasons. Thereafter in World War I, the tank was employed in limited numbers and achieved some success.

In that war the method of employment of tanks was to launch them, accompanied by infantry, in surprise attack against the enemy fortified position.

There were two great weaknesses in this type of use: First. Either the tanks would outrun their support (infantry and artillery) and thus become vulnerable to concentrated fire attack.

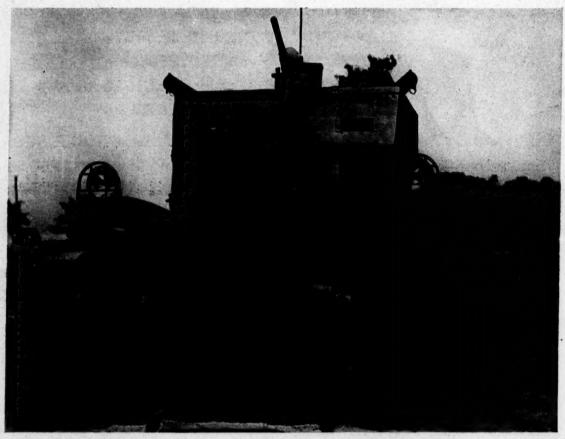
Second. Or the tanks held to the speed of their accompanying infantry and artillery support lost their most important characteristic mobility, and thus became victims of carefully planned defensive measures.

The speed of these World War tanks was about 3 miles per hour, and often after a few miles running the tanks were ready for overhaul.

During the post World War period France, Great Britain, and the United States experimented with tank design and developed by spasmodic efforts various types of tanks and armored vehicles.

Due to costs, to differences of opinions, to branch consciousness, to pacifist tendencies, and to many other reasons, no nation developed a unified program of armored study or construction. However, valuable thought and progress was gradually contributed to the idea of tank and armored units during this period. A review of the progress of this development in France, Great Britain, Germany, and the United States is necessary to a proper understanding of our armored problems of today.

France: Every country looks at the problem of the application of the mechanics of war in the light of its own particular needs. In the defense of continental France the problem was visualized with a definite enemy, a definite ally, and a definite battlefield in view. The mil-



Marine Corps armored scout car. These 4-wheel drive field cars are capable of crossing the most difficult terrain. Mounted on the car for offensive purposes are .50 calibre and .30 calibre machine guns. In the background can be seen the antenna which keeps the car in constant communication with its field headquarters. (Official U. S. Navy photograph)



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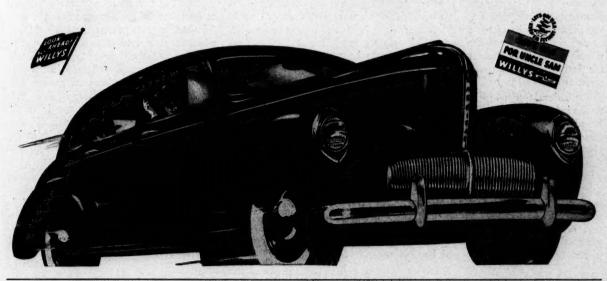
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3



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itary attitude of France was defensive and this defense was based upon fixed fortifications of the Maginot Line. The cavalry divisions were given added mobility and fire power, and light cavalry armored divisions were created. In these divisions armored-car elements were added. In France mechanization was developed independently by the infantry and cavalry along parallel lines, with little or no relation between the two, and it was not until the winter of 1939-40 that their separate efforts began to merge into a common conception of the tactical employment of armored troops.

Tank development in the French Army was entrusted to the infantry in the post-war period. Tank tactics were based entirely upon the use of the tank as a close support weapon of the infantry. In the immediate post-war period French tank doctrines envisaged the employment of light tank battalions immediately preceding and accompanying the infantry assault of an enemy position, to overcome the hostile automatic weapons on a specific objective. As antitank defense measures increased and particularly as a result of the war in Spain, the medium and heavy tanks made their appearance. These were grouped into mixed battalions loosely organized in time of peace into regiments for training purposes. The basic

combat unit was the battalion. In 1939 the French doctrine for the employment of tanks did not visualize the use of large armored units. Tanks were classified as accompanying tanks, maneuver tanks, and heavy tanks, and were to be employed in battalions or occasionally in groupments of two battalions. It recognized the fact that tanks could not be used against prepared positions and stated that only when the defensive system had been disorganized could a tank attack be counted upon for decisive results. Tanks should be employed only in the exploitation of an initial success or where an enemy was unprepared. Units of fast tanks could be held in the hands of a commander of a large unit for use in battle as a flexible and powerful reserve. The French did not envisage the employment of large bodies of tanks in independent movements where they would not be supported by artillery already in position.

The French cavalry developed mechanization along quite different lines. Between 1931-33 the French cavalry experimented with a combined horse and motorized division having a reconnaissance element of armored cars. In 1935 the first light mechanized division was organized with armored cars, dragoon portée artillery, and

(Continued on page 150)

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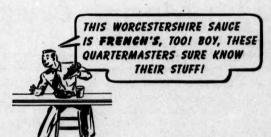
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NOVEMBER, 1941



Historic Goat Island, at the entrance to San Juan Harbor, Puerto Rico, forms the background for a squadron of 18 U. S. Fleet Marine Force planes as they fly over the Caribbean.

(International News Photo)

The Marine Corps Battalion Intelligence Service

By 1st Lieut. J. D. Hittle, U.S.M.C.

SECOND PRIZE ESSAY

Like many of the small but important auxiliaries of the military machine, the intelligence section usually is not noticed while it is functioning satisfactorily. Yet the moment its flow of information slackens it immediately looms large in the combat picture.

With the increasing scope of maneuver, and the rapidity and intensity of action which characterizes recent warfare, commanding officers are now, more than ever before, increasingly dependent upon the efficient functioning of their intelligence units. If commanding officers in battle are to be spared the sickening realization that they do not know the disposition of the units of their command, the intelligence personnel must perform their task effectively.

The purpose of this article is to discuss some of the problems confronting the battalion intelligence officer both from the standpoint of tactical employment of the section, and also from the standpoint of training and securing adequate personnel. The latter part of the article will deal with a few recommendations which it is felt would contribute toward improving the efficiency of the intelligence units in the Marine Corps.

It will be noticed that the bulk discussion centers around the battalion intelligence section. This is due primarily to the fact that partcularly in amphibious operations the actual tactical employment of combat intelligence units with the attendent ground reconnaissance missions rests in the batrai

In

talion. In view of the fact that the infantry battalion headquarters functions as such when the battalion operates as a component of the combat team, any reference to the battalion intelligence section can be considered applying to the same function in the combat team organization.

Amphibious operations are characterized by the transition from a naval into a land operation. It is these uncertain minutes when the landing actually is taking place that are most critical. Success of the operation depends upon careful coordination and there can be no such coordination unless the commanding officer has a clear picture of the disposition of his troops and the course of enemy action. The intelligence officer must be able to furnish the information which will produce this clear picture of events as they transpire. Due to the fact that much of the landing unit reaches the beach and continues inland before the arrival of the commanding officer and the command post, the intelligence plan requires much of the initial observation and reconnaissance to be completed prior to the arrival of commanding officer and his staff.

There is perhaps only one person who is in a less enviable position than a commanding officer who lands only to find that neither he nor anyone else knows the situation. That other person is the commander's intelligence officer.

From the intelligence viewpoint, there are, essentially two primary periods during the landing at which time the commanding officer must be almost entirely dependent upon his intelligence section. These periods are: First—that phase between the time that the assault companies land and the landing of the command post; and second—the period immediately following the landing of the command post and continuing through the immediate uncertainties of the transition into a land operation until the course of action finally begins to become more clearly delineated. It is this first period with which the intelligence officer must be fundamentally concerned if he is to succeed in providing the desired information to the commanding officer when the latter reaches the beach.

Consequently, if the intelligence officer is to be able to have the desired information for the commanding officer at this critical time, the intelligence section must do the work prior to the landing of the intelligence officer with the command post. The following plan was used upon a number of occasions during recent maneuvers in the Guantanamo-Culebra-Vieques area and it is believed that with minor adjustment it can be successfully applied to most battalion and combat team amphibious operations.

At least from the viewpoint of the intelligence officer, there is no unit which has to abide more carefully to the principle of war known as the "Economy of forces" than the intelligence section. Possessing the total of eight men, Bn-2 has to so use these men so that, without depending upon information from any other sources, he must be able to receive a continuous account of activities not only of friendly, but enemy forces as well.

To begin with, the functioning of the command post will account for the allocation of three men. This is a minimum rather than a maximum. One man is needed to keep up the Intelligence Journal; one is required to assist in keeping the situation map, while the other must be available for such missions as being sent to locate unaccounted for companies, or go forward with a wireman to establish an observation post. These may seem as uncertain duties, perhaps not warranting the policy of keeping a third man in the com-

(Continued on page 145)

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THE MO... UNCLE WALTER'S DOG HOUSE

An Extraordinary Episode of the Battles of 1940

BY FELICIEN FAILLET

(Translated from L'Illustration by Major A. T. Mason, U.S.M.C., with the kind permission of the author and the copyright owners.)

HE 149th Fortress Regiment of Infantry had received, at the beginning of the war, the mission of occupying the intervals between the works of the Maginot Line* to the east of Longuyon. Up until June 13, 1940, it had not moved from its place when suddenly it received the order to stand by.

During the night of June 13-14, it marches initially nine miles to the rear where its three battalions are to embark on trucks for a rapid trip southward. The trucks, however, do not arrive until dawn, at almost 0500, and because of the congestion of the roads, sixty of them do not arrive at all. There is one solution: to move the major part of the horses, carts, machine guns and ammunition carriers by road. The transport officer in charge of the convoy indicates the following destinations to Lt. -, the regimental commander: the 1st Battalion to Andelot, in the vicinity of Chaumont; the 2nd to Bologne, and the 3rd to Chaumont itself. Itinerary: via Toul and Void. Mission: unknown.

The column moves off, in order, but how slowly! The convoys become entangled, refugees block their movements. Lt. Col. B- becomes impatient. With his light car, he extricates himself from this moving sediment, reaches bombarded Toul, then Void, also bombarded, which the authorities have just abandoned, and returns to Toul just in time to meet there the head of his convoy. For better or worse, he will pursue his objectives in spite of airplane bombs, the losses of trucks, etc. Once again, the lieutenant colonel takes the lead. At 1700 he arrives at Andelot; at 1800, at Bologne, completely deserted. He is sure of the presence, at this time, of a German armored corps, near by to the north on the National Highway between Bologne and Joinville; and, coolly, he proceeds toward Chaumont. There he finally learns his mission: to hold the front Chaumont-Bologne-Andelot-Rimaucourt with the support of the 57th Machine Gun Battalion, already in place in Wood 2, two sections of militia and two tanks.

THE DEFENSE OF CHAUMONT

This war, which among other characteristics will remain known by the sign of the Michelin road mapwhere were the admirable tactical maps of 1917-18? and which was primarily a war of movement, is fertile in tragic contradictions. On the one hand, it is necessary to move very rapidly and without cease. On the other hand, the maps are insufficient in quality and number. The stocks of maps are exhausted; you have to go by guess and by God and you lose precious time. A tragic situation and one which cannot be better expressed than by this simple fact: to organize the defense of the sector which had just been assigned him, Lt. Col. B- has no

VERDUN METZ " MENEH CHALONS-BAR-LE DUC NANCY Joinville NEUFCHÂTEAU les Châtelets TROYES Andelot EPINAL CHAUMONT LANGRES TONNERRE VESOUL BESANCON DIJON

[&]quot;The expression "Maginot Line," although it had passed into current language, had always, in fact, been improper, just as the qualification which public opinion translated as "uncrossable" was inexact. The "Line" was, in reality, only a succession of powerful works separated by intervals protected by antitank organizations and occupied by infantry regiments. The defensive first of the works crossed in front of these intervals but did not have, in any instance, direct action on the enemy. From this, it was perfectly conceivable that one of these intervals might one day be broken through, thus creating a pocket, susceptible, without doubt, of being restored but contradicting completely the "impregnable" character attributed to the entire system of defense.



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more than a little departmental map torn from a Post Office Department calendar found in an empty house!

It does not matter. He will prepare his plan just the same. Immediately on their arrival, the 1st and 2nd Battalions will be disposed by their respective commanders. The lieutenant colonel himself will put the 3rd Battalion in place for it will be charged with the most important mission: to prevent the advance of German troops on the Joinville-Chaumont road.

The whole situation of this sector of combat is depicted by this alone. The Germans, in an incessant flood, are descending from the north, from Saint-Dizier through Joinville toward the southeast in the general direction of Besancon. On their road, however, is interposed the town of Chaumont which, well defended, can cause them considerable difficulties, for in this region the main routes necessary to armored corps do not exist. A determined defense of the Chaumont-Bologne-Andelot triangle will retard the advance of the enemy. At all costs, then, it is necessary to hold fast.

In front of Chaumont, two barricades have been erected. One (Ba) is entrusted, while awaiting the arrival of the 149th Regiment, to a detachment of militia; the other (Bb) is defended by the two tanks supporting a few militia. About 2100, the lieutenant colonel goes to inspect the two barricades. At "Ba" everyone is at his post, but "Bb" is deserted. Neither men nor tanks. What has become of them? He does not know and, doubtless, he will never know. Meanwhile, the barricade is open and with no defenders; and it is this one which is the most important. A State policeman passes by with two Annamite riflemen, one of whom has a rifle with six cartridges. The lieutenant colonel requisitions them, reestablishes the barricade and charges them with guarding it. Then he continues his inspection.

About 2230 he returns and arrives near his garrison of three men. At this moment, two German armored cars surge forward and stop before the obstacle. The occupants descend immediately to clear the road. The State policeman fires his six cartridges, obliging them to take shelter in their vehicles. They will certainly try to force a passage. The lieutenant colonel then has an idea of malicious audacity. His automobile has a long black hood. He drives forward very slowly with his motor racing at full throttle. In the dim night the long hood and the thunderous noise are deceptive. Believing that it is a tank the two armored cars turn around and retire. The stratagem has succeeded—but beware of what is to follow!

Foreseeing the sequel, the lieutenant colonel reinforces his garrison by taking a sergeant, three men and an automatic rifleman from the group at "Ba" and they wait. One hour passes. It is midnight; the 15th of June begins. Suddenly, there is the hollow rumbling of many tanks, the machine guns chatter, the enemy has returned in force. For twenty minutes the automatic rifleman replies. Then he stops. It is finished, the barricade is turned, Chaumont is lost and the 149th has not yet arrived.

AGAINST THE GERMAN ARMORED CORPS

Finally, late at night, the 1st Battalion of the 149th arrives. Debarked at Andelot, it occupies its prescribed positions at Rimaucourt, Wood 2, Cirey and Mareilles, thus protecting the northeast point of the Chaumont-Bologne-Andelot triangle. Then on the following morning, some elements of the other two battalions debark but, by the order of some superior, much too far away. At noon these two battalions receive from the lieutenant colonel, who has installed his command post at Farm X, the order to march on Chaumont and to occupy the heights east of the Marne, the large wood, Farms B and T and Hill 402.

While these movements are taking place, the 57th Machine Gun Battalion suffers severe enemy attacks during the day and at nightfall at Briaucourt and even at Bologne which the Germans must completely clear if they wish to assure their communications and to reinforce the armored corps which has defiled from Joinville, through Chaumont, and then in the direction of Besancon. In spite of its losses, the 57th maintains itself in the two villages but since this defense of one against ten could obviously not be maintained very long, the lieutenant colonel decides to retire to the heights southeast of Bologne.

The morning of the 16th it is the turn of Rimaucourt to be violently attacked. There, also, retirement to the neighboring heights to the east and south will have to be ordered.

Manifestly the situation is becoming worse. There are no supporting troops to the right or left. Justly fearing encirclement, the lieutenant colonel reports the situation at about 0700 to the higher command. The motorcycle messenger, the last who will be able to get through, returns with an order in these terms: "A machine gun

(Continued on page 140)

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THE AZORES

By 2D LIEUT. SCHUYLER DAVENPORT FERRIS, U.S.M.C.

THE Azores are located in the area from 24° 45′ to 31° 16′ west longitude and from 36° 59′ to 39° 44′ north latitude and corresponding to the latitude of Washington, D. C., and Gibraltar. This group of important islands is 2,098 miles from New York City and 917 miles from Lisbon, Portugal. This area lies athwart the Mediterranean to New York and Philadelphia trade routes; and the North European to Africa and South America trade routes. Since the completion of the Panama Canal the military importance of the Azores has been greatly enhanced.

The Azores may be divided into three groups: a southeast group made up of Sao Miguel, Santa Maria, and the Formigas, a central group consisting of Fayal, Pico, San Jorge, Terceira and Graciosa and a northwest group comprising Flores and Corvo. This archipelago is about 400 miles long with a land area of 922 square miles. Ever since the discovery of the Azores, volcanic activity has been evident; in fact, the origin of these islands may have been due to volcanic activity as well as subterranean uplift and orogeny.

EARLY HISTORY

The Carthaginians are reported to have discovered the islands before the birth of Christ. When the Portuguese landed in 1431 they found no natives. Later on, the Portuguese established a colony here, but due to the piratical raids of Spaniards, Englishmen and Moors, Angra, Horta and Ponta Delgada had to be fortified by fairly strong walls. Only two periods in Azorean history are important to us. The first of these periods occurred during the early part of the Spanish-Portuguese wars of 1580-1640. Dom Antonio, regent of Portugal, defeated a Spanish force sent by Philip II at the battle of Salga on Terceira in 1581. In 1583, Du Chaste and de Brissac with 60 small ships and about 6.000 Frenchmen, arrived at Terceira to assist Antonio. A few weeks after, the Marquis de Santa Cruz under the orders of Philip II appeared in these waters and dispersed Du Chaste's fleet. Such was the inequality of forces that despite French courage and heroic Portuguese resistance, victory did not remain long uncertain. All prisoners were treated with great cruelty by the Marquis and most of the French were hung unjustly as pirates. The second important military era lasted from 1826 to 1834, and as usual the fighting centered on Terceira.

Dona Maria and Miguel were rival claimants to the Portuguese crown with the Miguelistas holding the upper hand. In 1828 Terceira alone remained loyal to Dona Maria; and when it was captured by a surprise attack in 1829, Villaflor, a partisan in the service of Dona Maria, quickly retook it. Belle-Isle, a French admiral, arrived with 200 to 300 Englishmen, 600 Frenchmen, a great number of Portuguese and an English fleet under Sartorius at Sao Miguel and Terceira in 1831. A Miguelista fleet was repulsed at Praia, Terceira, soon after, with a loss of a

thousand men to the Miguelistas. Dom Pedro became regent. The remainder of the period is unimportant to us.

Salazar is the present dictator of the Republic of Portugal. Because the Azores are an integral part of Portugal, being under the control of the governor of Lisbon, the Azores are directly ruled by Salazar. There is some local autonomy, but it is much less than the amount of self-government of our own States, or even of the French departments. Three districts have been set up with capitals at Ponta Delgada, Angra, and Horta.

PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY

Most of the manufacturing is small and primitive, consisting primarily of linen and wickerwork. At Ponta Delgada, there are two factories employing 400 men in the manufacture of cotton fabrics, woolen goods, and pottern. Mining is practically non-existent save for the quarrying of basalt building stone found everywhere. Furnas on Sao Miguel has an inferior lignite deposit, and many mineral springs are found on nearly all the islands. These springs are quite important for medical treatments for certain invalids, principally those tubercular invalids on Pico.

When the Azores were discovered, trees were particularly abundant, but later they were almost entirely destroyed by the settlers and by volcanic eruptions. At present the flora corresponds to our Middle Atlantic seaboard flora plus some of the flora from Central Africa and Eastern Australia. Bordeaux pine, poplar, African palm, eucalyptus, chestnut, tulip, tree, elm, oak, grasses, mosses, ferns, heath, juniper, shrubs, and fruits, chief of which are oranges, apricots, and lemons. Some vegetables are grown as well. The ground is particularly fertile, being the residue of volcanic rock; although vegetation grows luxuriantly on the mountain sides, only rarely does one see trees higher than six feet. The fauna is composed of animals native to temperate climate. A few poisonous spiders and scorpions are present.

In regard to domestic commerce the Azores are granted a very limited autonomy by Portugal. On these islands there is a semi-political commercial union called the "Partida Legionalista." There is also an association of retail shopkeepers called the "Associacao de Logistos."

Even though the bulk of the overseas trade is with Portugal, mercantile shipping and banking are in the hands of Americans and Englishmen. There are the American whaleries and the British Azore Coaling Co., Ltd., also out of 42 banks only seven are under Portuguese control. Exports of pineapples, tobacco, sugar, beans, maize, and alcohol go to Portugal, England, America, and Germany in that order; moreover, imports of textiles, coal, salt, soap, our and wheat, wines, and spirits, machinery, dried fish, timber, matches, and oil arrive from the same countries.

TRANSPORTATION

Transportation is exceptionally good for such a small (Continued on page 137)



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QUANTICO—The Marine Corps School of Warfare

BY CAPTAIN BEN STERN, U.S.M.C.R.

THE first and obvious reaction to the title which graces this one-sided discussion is: Why a Marine Corps High School of War? Why not a college?

The answer is self-evident: War itself is its own college,

all else is preparatory.

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Manifestly it has been brought into existence to attain the objective envisioned as far back as 1934 by General Charles de Gaulle in his "Toward a Professional Army." In this prophetic, and until recently widely ignored study, he enunciated:

"Modern conditions of military action demand . . . constantly increasing technical skill from fighting men. The equipment which the force of events has introduced into the ranks, demands the gift, the taste, the habit of serving it. This is a consequence of evolution, ineluctable in the same way as the disappearance of candles or the end of sundials. The era of picked soldiers and selected crews has arrived."

In the light of today's myriad changes in the art of the prosecution of war no one can deny this, and least of all the Marine Corps, which rightly prides itself upon the reputation of being professional soldiers.

Therefore, carried to its logical conclusion, the theory of "picked soldiers and selected crews" applies not only to those who man the weapons but also to the myriad others who perform those highly specialized functions which make for the efficiency of the whole.

And this "efficiency of the whole" is the primary objective of training in the Marine Corps, itself a small, integrated professional army, which when the time occurs will be called upon to perform a mission demanding that it contain within itself all of the specializations and all of the skills which go to constitute a superbly functioning combat team.

Recognition of this requirement makes for an intensified interest in the development and progress of the Training Center upon which the Corps must rely for the practitioners of the component skills.

Great strides already have been made toward this important objective at the Training Center under the direction of General Julian C. Smith assisted by an able staff of aides.

Briefly: Included in the courses under the generic head of "Engineering" are classes in water distillation and refrigeration, both of fundamental importance if some future mission demands combat on arid, torrid terrain; the art of camouflage; demolitions; the construction of Nissen huts; a motor transport school as detailed and professional as that of a specialized private institution; a Higgins boat school and an Amphibian tractor school.

The curriculum and activities of each of these schools is deserving of a detailed study, but time and space does not permit such an excursion.

Valuable as the Training Center already has demonstrated itself to be it could be of still greater value if the curriculum were enlarged to include training in other fundamental activities of the military profession. But before entering upon this phase of the discussion it first is necessary to consider the manner of recruitment of the students in the various schools.

At the present time its classes are obtained from those men in organized units who either request or are selected by the organization commanders for specialist training, together with a number of Marines who are sent to the Center for further assignment from the recruit depot at Parris Island.

These new Marines are asked to fill out placement questionnaires at the Center and an effort is made to select properly equipped human materiel by this means—a step in the right direction.

But often orders are received to organize a replacement detail for some provisional company on detached duty and in the need for speed the regular procedure can not be attempted.

As the first and fundamental step in making the Training Center achieve the objective for which it is created all Marines who have finished their recruit training should be sent to the Center. There they should be interviewed and the questionnaires filled in.

During a preparatory period of, for example, one month they could be put through a thorough grounding in the basic infantry weapons at the rifle range.

This would be a comparatively simple matter for a part of the Training Center organization at the present time is the Rifle Range Detachment which for many years has been a model organization of its kind. Efficiently staffed and operated it has performed invaluable service in the teaching of musketry. Its facilities and equipment could be augmented and thus every new Marine no matter what his future speciality would have a working knowledge of infantry weapons. Those who exhibited outstanding proficiency could be given more detailed training and then assigned to organizations where the need for specialists in these weapons is greater.

Thus at the expiration of the preliminary month it would be possible to sort out those Marines who possess the requisite talents, mentality and skill to be specialists from those who by virtue of their own inherent capabilities are best suited for line duty.

This latter group would be sent to already organized

(Continued on page 135)



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NOVEMBER, 1941

47

Procuring Officers for the Emergency

By 2nd Lieut. Patrick Laughlin, U.S.M.C.R.

THIRD PRIZE ESSAY

HILE the rest of the country is concerned with the volume production of tanks, machine guns, airplanes, and other assorted implements of war, the United States Marine Corps is concentrating on the mass production of second lieutenants. With the authorized strength of the Corps standing at 60,000 officers and men, the need for junior officers has become acute. Since the normal sources of peace time supply—the Naval Academy at Annapolis and the Basic School at Philadelphia—provide only a small proportion of the total number of officers needed, the Candidate's Classes, an activity of the Marine Corps Schools at the Marine Barracks, Quantico, Virginia, has since November, 1940, been making up the difference.

Based on experience garnered from the battlefields of the last World War and designed to turn out a good working edition of a second lieutenant in a matter of four months, the Candidates' Classes, including the third one, which is due to graduate on November 1st of this year, will have produced nearly a thousand second lieutenants by that date. In November, 1940, about two hundred and fifty Candidates arrived in Quantico to constitute the first class. Each of the last two classes have started with an initial enrollment of four hundred men. The second class graduated about three hundred and twenty-five men and about the same number are expected to complete the third class. In each of the classes something like twenty per cent of the Candidates fail to make the grade.

In some instances mass production implies a lowering of quality. In the case of the Candidate's Classes this has not been true. In spite of the urgent demands of the emergency the Corps is making every effort to keep its standards as high as ever.

Before being accepted for training prospective Candidates must satisfy a reasonably rigid set of standards. They must be over twenty years old and under twenty-five years of age upon the date of acceptance of a commission. Naturally, they must be physically fit. During the period of their attendance at the Candidate's Class they are required to remain unmarried. Their degrees certifying graduation have to be from recognized colleges and universities. They must be recommended as to character and qualifications by the President of the institution from which they graduated, by one member of the faculty, and by at least three citizens of good standing in their home communities. Lastly, they must be native born male citizens of the United States.

Young men who have expressed an interest and who come up to these standards are forthwith enlisted as privates first class in the Marine Corps Reserve. Ordered to active duty to attend the Candidate's Class those who

successfully complete the four months' course are commissioned second lieutenants in the Marine Corps Reserve. Follows a short leave, after which they go to the Reserve Officer's Course, another branch of the Marine Corps Schools, where they spend three months investigating the particular duties and responsibilities of junior officers. Deadwood is again cut out, while the shining residue is distributed among units of the Fleet Marine Force, on active duty for the duration of the emergency.

Since the Candidate's come from the four corners of the nation, one week is allowed for each class to assemble. During that week they arrive in Quantico at all hours of the day or night. The majority get in on scheduled trains and are met by NCO's detailed for the duty. Others wander in by obscure routes and modes of transportation. As quickly as they arrive, Candidates turn in their orders, are assigned to one of the four companies comprising the Candidate's Battalion and begin the processing that by the end of the week will see them outfitted and ready to begin training.

Watch them as they come in, past the first milestone. Most are young, uncertain, some more than a little frightened, and all of them in a strange land. Most are inclined to be mannerly and respectful to those with whom they have contact. Here and there a brash young man makes a havoc of the dictates of military courtesy and the principles of good order and discipline. These, however, are very much in the minority.

Up topside, in the company office, the first sergeant is apt to be a little grim after a day spent filling out personal data sheets.

"Where was your mother born?"

"Gee, I don't know, sir. Somewhere in the United States, I guess."

"Don't know where your own mother was born, eh? All right, what was your ambition in civil life?"

"I don't know, sir. I didn't have any, I guess."

"What'd you go to college for?"

"To find myself."

At about this time the sergeant may or may not emerge victorious from a brief struggle for self control.

"Well, did you?"

And so on, through the week.

By the end of their first day they're clothed in a uniform that fits, they've been issued their equipment, had their pictures taken and they've eaten in a mess hall for the first time in their lives. Though their arms are full of typhoid and tetanus shots and scratched with vaccine, that night they attend the movies. Next day they stand

(Continued on page 133)

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PAY

THE following Bill—S. 2025, to readjust pay allowances, was introduced by Mr. Johnson of Colorado, on 31 October, 1941 as a result of the recommendations of a Joint Pay Board.

A BILL

To readjust the pay and allowances of personnel of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Coast and Geodetic Survey, and Public Health Service.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, for the purpose of computing the annual pay of the commissioned officers of the Regular Army and Marine Corps below the grade of brigadier general; of the Navy, the Coast Guard, and the Coast and Geodetic Survey below the grade of rear admiral; and of the Public Health Service below the grade of assistant to the surgeon general, pay periods are prescribed, and the base pay for each is fixed as follows:

The first period, \$1,800; the second period, \$2,100; the third period, \$2,700; the fourth period, \$3,300; the fifth period, \$3,800; and the sixth period, \$4,200.

The pay of the sixth period shall be paid to colonels of the Army, captains of the Navy, and officers of corresponding grade; to lieutenant colonels of the Army, commanders of the Navy, and officers of corresponding grade, and lieutenant commanders of the line and Engineer Corps of the Coast Guard, who have completed thirty years' service; and to the Chief of Chaplains of the Army.

The pay of the fifth period shall be paid to lieutenant colonels of the Army, commanders of the Navy, and officers of corresponding grade who are not entitled to the pay of the sixth period; and to majors of the Army, lieutenant commanders of the Navy, and officers of corresponding grade, who have completed twenty-three years' service.

The pay of the fourth period shall be paid to majors of the Army, lieutenant commanders of the Navy, and officers of corresponding grade who are not entitled to the pay of the fifth period; to captains of the Army, lieutenants of the Navy, and officers of corresponding grade, who have completed seventeen years' service, except those whose promotion is limited by law to this grade and who are not entitled under existing law to the pay and allowances of a higher grade.

The pay of the third period shall be paid to captains of the Army, lieutenants of the Navy, and officers of corresponding grade who are not entitled to the pay of the fourth period; to first lieutenants of the Army, lieutenants (junior grade) of the Navy, and officers of corresponding grade, who have completed ten years' service.

The pay of the second period shall be paid to first lieutenants of the Army, lieutenants (junior grade) of the Navy, and officers of corresponding grade who are not entitled to the pay of the third period; and to second lieutenants of the Army, ensigns of the Navy, and officers of corresponding grade, who have completed five years' service; and to contract surgeons serving full time.

The pay of the first period shall be paid to all other officers whose pay is provided for in this section.

Officers of any of the services mentioned in the title of this Act temporarily appointed to higher grades or ranks shall, for the purposes of this Act, be considered officers of such grades or ranks while holding such temporary appointments.

Every officer paid under the provisions of this section shall receive an increase of 5 per centum of the base pay of his period for each three years of service up to thirty years.

For officers appointed on and after July 1, 1922, no service shall be counted for purposes of pay except active commissioned service under a Federal appointment and commissioned service in the National Guard when called out by order of the President. For officers in the service on June 30, 1922, there shall be included in the computation all service which was then counted in computing longevity pay, and service as a contract surgeon serving full time; and also 75 per centum of all other periods of time during which they have held commissions as officers of the Organized Militia between January 21, 1903, and July 1, 1916, or of the National Guard, the Naval Militia, or the National Naval Volunteers since June 3, 1916, shall be included in the computation. Longevity pay for officers in any of the Services mentioned in the title of this Act shall be based on the total of all service in any or all of said service which is authorized to be counted for longevity pay purposes under the provisions of this Act or as may otherwise be provided by law: Provided, That in computing for any purpose the length of service of any officer who was appointed to the United States Military Academy, the United States Naval Academy, or the United States Coast Guard Academy, after August 24, 1912, the time spent at such academy shall not be counted.

The provisions of this Act shall apply equally to those persons serving, not as commissioned officers in the Army or in the other Services mentioned in the title of this Act, but whose pay under existing law is an amount equivalent to that of a commissioned officer of one of the above grades, those receiving the pay of colonel, lieutenant colonel, major, captain, first lieutenant, and second lieutenant, being classified as in the sixth, fifth, fourth, third, second, and first periods, respectively.

Sec. 2. No commissioned officer while on field or sea duty shall receive any increase of his pay or compensation by reason of such duty.

SEC. 3. When officers of the National Guard or of the Reserve forces of any of the services mentioned in the title of this Act are authorized by law to receive Federal pay, those serving in grades corresponding to those of colonel, lieutenant colonel, major, captain, first lieutenant, and second lieutenant of the Army shall receive the pay of the sixth, fifth, fourth, third, second, and first periods, respectively, unless entitled to the pay of a higher period under the provisions of section 14 of this Act. Such officers when-

(Continued on page 124)

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Address of General George C. Marshall

Chief of Staff of the United States Army

Delivered at the American Legion Convention, September 15, 1941

THIS national convention of the Legion finds our country in the midst of a tremendous defense effort. It finds the Army at a momentary climax of the most extensive strenuous peacetime training program in the history of this or, possibly, any other country.

A great deal of water has gone over the dam since your first convention in 1919. Unfortunately it carried with it, by way of erosion, most of the military power created by your youthful vigor and your willingness to serve the country in those other critical days. Obsolescence had a similar effect on materiel.

Since the transition of you men from the ranks of the Army to the ranks of the Legion, your organization has fathered and has urged, year after year, military policies and appropriations which if they had been accepted by the people and the Congress, would have found us in 1938 so strong in being and so powerful in immediate prospect, that the influence of this country might have given a different

turn to the tragic history of the past 2 years.

No other group of men and women in this country can render such powerful support to the War Department as yours, and at no other time has this support been so necessary as it is today. In the past you have urged adequate appropriations for defense. Today money is not the acute problem—the Congress has been ready to provide the desired appropriations. What we lack and what we must have is an understanding by every family in America of the gravity of our situation. They should understand what it takes in discipline, in training, and in time to make a dependable army, and they must realize what infinite harm can be done through ignorance of military requirements and unwitting cooperation with agencies working in the interest of potential enemies.

The problems of preparing our present military forces are quite different from those with which you men were familiar in 1917. In those days the matter of equipment was solved by the tremendous productive capacity which had been developed in England and France after 3 years' concentrated military effort. Our troops were sent overseas barehanded, versed only in the basic training of the soldier. Divisions were equipped in the field, trained within sound of the guns along the lines held by our Allies. Corps and armies were actually organized on the battlefield. Units were placed in the line at our convenience. Tactical errors, the results of faulty leadership, were not fatal, although unnecessary losses resulted, since they were localized by the very nature of the sector warfare of

that period.

The technique of 1917 is outmoded today. The specialized training for a particular type of operation gives way to the necessity for perfect teamwork in fast-moving operations over any type of terrain. A high degree of technical and tactical knowledge is necessary, from the individual

soldier to the commanders of the highest units. Skilled initiative is a mandatory requirement. The complicated coordination of fire-power, ground and air, must be managed at top speed, and for a surprising variety of weapons, with little or no opportunity to rehearse the procedure or

to gain familiarity with the ground.

The training of this modern Army has been steadily progressive in nature. The soldier is given 13 weeks of basic military education, including specialized training for his branch of the service. He is then assigned to a tactical unit where he passes through a period of unit training. The man who entered the Army last fall is now engaged in a final phase of training—that is, field service as a member of large military units. These maneuvers have been in progress all summer, with constantly increasing forces until they are now culminating in the operations of three field armies, involving three-quarters of a million men.

It is difficult to overemphasize the importance of the maneuvers. You veterans who served in France will recall the fog of battle and the utter confusion which often prevails when large military forces come to grips; you probably remember the tremendous difficulties of ammunition and food supply; the great strain placed on field communications and the difficulty of their maintenance; I know you realize the stern necessity of willing obedience and firm discipline. In actual battle these matters are of decisive importance and they cannot be simulated on the parade ground. The present maneuvers are the closest peacetime approximation to actual fighting conditions that has ever been undertaken in this country. But what is of the greatest importance, the mistakes and failures will not imperil the Nation or cost the lives of men. In the past we have jeopardized our future, penalized our leaders, and sacrificed our men by training untrained troops on the pattle-

The maneuvers also constitute a field laboratory, to accept or discard new methods of applying fundamental tactical principles. They enable us to perfect close liaison between combat aviation and ground units. They permit of test of a possible solution to the secret of defense against tanks. By actual field operations we are determining the proper tactics for the employment of armored units. The development of our mechanized reconnaissance units is being accelerated by experience with the difficulties and uncertainties created by masses of troops operating over wide distances. Opposing divisions are kept in the dark as to the size, equipment, and other capabilities of their immediate opponents.

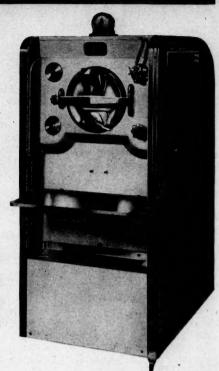
The results at times have been startling. In some cases divisions would have been annihilated; in others they would have been captured. On the field of battle such events would be tragic. Today they are merely mistakes.

(Continued on page 120)

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THE CAVALIER ROUGE

By Brig. Gen. Frank E. Evans, U.S.M.C. Ret.

N THE ramparts of Valhalla, reserved for heroes slain in battle, its warriors lean forward in these troubled days, watching with critical eyes, at times bitter, the fast-weaving pattern of the great war beneath the walls of their citadel. At one of the embrasures stands a group who led their legions to glory in the blazing deserts and snow-topped mountain-lands of a once great colonial empire, one that reached from Morocco on the west to Indo-China in the east, from the Mediterranean to the outposts of Soudan and the Sahara. Their eves are

Youngest of the group is Captain Henri Marie de Lespinasse de Bournazel. Captain of the Moroccan Spahis, Commander of the Legion of Honor, the Cavalier Rouge of the Riff campaign, Conqueror of the Tafilalet, the Guynemer of Morocco, cited eight times in army orders for conspicuous gallantry in action, wounded five times, and but thirty odd years of age when one of Odin's Valkyries, soaring above the field of battle, conducted his soul to the Halls of Valhalla. Always at his side towers Prince Aage of Denmark, a giant in the uniform of the French Foreign Legion, with the flaming, seven-branched grenade device of the Legion centered in the crimson and gold of his kepi. For the two, on one unforgettable day, spurred in headlong dash, stirrup to stirrup, at the head of their men through the sacred gates of El Mers, chanting at the top of their lungs a rollicking song of war, while under the flowing scarlet cloak of de Bournazel blood trickled down into his rope sandals as he rode.

That mad ride into the stronghold of the Riffians marked the birth of the legend that ran through the camps of the Riffian tribesmen, and spread throughout all of dissident Morocco until, in reluctant obedience to orders, de Bournazel led his column of Goumiers and Legionnaires into action clad in the gray and black djebella cloak of his Goumiers at the battle of El Sagho, close to the borders of the Sahara in February, 1933, and fell with three mortal

wounds in his lance-like body.

From the inception of the Riff campaign in 1925 Captain de Bournazel had gone into action wearing the scarlet cloak of his beloved Spahis. The somber khaki burnouses of his men, and of his French cavalry subalterns, were undeniably more practical for the field, less conspicuous as a target for the enemy tribesmen. The scarlet cloak had long been reserved for the garrison towns and ceremonies. And always de Bournazel was up with the point of his advance guard, or at the head of his column. He was deaf to the plea of his subalterns and his men to discard the scarlet cloak. He argued, with his disarming smile, that it served as an admirable point of rally, a battle standard, even though he conceded that it made an inviting target to the rifles of the tribesmen. Again and again, in the Riff country, in the Moyen Atlas, and in the Tafilalet, far to

the south, he answered their pleadings to renounce his madness with: "Let me be! They cannot harm me!"

Twice in the Riff campaign enemy bullets had found their target in his slim body, but the scarlet cloak, swirling in the full tide of combat, had hidden the widening splotches of blood, and the legend grew.

"Who has the audacity to fire at the Homme Rouge," so the legend ran," the bullet will ricochet from his scarlet

cloak and return to kill the one who sent it!"

Henri Marie de Lespinasse de Bournazel was born in Limoges on February 21, and died on the slopes of El Sagho in the bleak Anti-Atlas on February 28, 1933, at the full flower of his remarkable career, in the one fight of his brilliant African saga in which, at the orders of General Giraud, he laid aside the charmed cloak for the somber garb of his native soldiers. Even before he attained the age of eighteen years he enlisted in the World War, and two days later entered the great military school of St. Cyr as an aspirant officer. In October of that year he left St. Cyr with the rank of sous-officier in the Fourth Hussars. In the brief time that elapsed before the Armistice he distinguished himself by extraordinary bravery in battle, and won a brigade citation.

There followed a supplementary tour of three months' duration at St. Cyr, and a course of instruction in the cavalry school of Saumur, and then the fledgling sought duty in Morocco. Attached to the 22nd Squadron of Moroccan Spahis, he entered the threshold to a dramatic career unequalled by any junior officer in the French Army. His chiefs early recognized in him the true stamp of an African officer: a trainer of men who worshipped the ground he trod, born to the command of native troops, the perfect reconnaissance expert. In short the rare combination of a soldier of reckless bravery, skill in the field and as an organizer of conquered territory.

In the operations of 1922, in the Valley of m'Dey in the region of Koma, de Bournazel's commanding officer, Lieutenant Courson, was killed at his side in the fight at Tizi D'ni, and de Bournazel led his troopers to victory. In 1923 he was with his squadron in the operations that led to the pacification of the Moyen Atlas, and signalized himself in the combats of Bou-Arfa and Bou-Khamondj.

But it was at El Mers, on the 24th of June of that year, that his reputation for incomparable elan and reckless bravery spread throughout the army. His captain, Bastian, gravely wounded, de Bournazel took over despite his own two wounds. Under fire he reformed his halfsquadron, surrounded by the fierce tribesmen of the Ait-Segrouchen, and repulsed the swarming attack at the point of the bayonet. Then remounting, with Prince Aage riding stirrup to stirrup, he led a charge at full gallop, winning the crest that dominated the field. Then, to cap the

(Continued on page 113)

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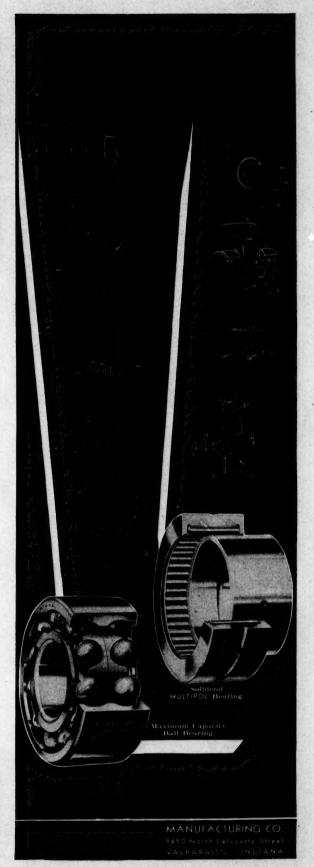
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NOVEMBER, 1941

A Critical Analysis of Flank Protection, Second Division, (A. E. F., France) 3 October to 9 October 1918

By Major R. H. Schubert, U.S.M.C.

CRITICAL analysis of flank protection" in the action of the Second Division in France 3 to 9 October 1918.

In presenting this monograph I hope to show that without flank protection how the advance of a Division stopped —stopped as though the leading elements had come to a

red traffic signal.

About the first of October the Second Division entered the sector of Somme-Py-French Fourth Army. The enemy was holding stubbornly in positions which he had occupied since 1914. The French had conquered the difficult system of trenches south of Somme-Py, after several days of terrible fighting, and on October first were holding on a line one kilometer northwest of Somme-Py. These gains had been made over an area of complete desolation where the Germans had constructed a most amazing mass of deep trenches and concrete fortifications. The wide stretches of chalky ground, torn and scarred by years of artillery bombardment, the thickly scattered bodies of French and Germans, the vast mine craters, gave the men of the Second Division a very vivid conception of their new task. Never had they seen such grim, horrible evidence of war's destruction. One saw nothing but tangled masses of wire, torn bodies, great ugly duds, dead horses, smashed guns scattered over the chalkish waste.

General Lejeune's plan called for a converging attack by the Third and Fourth Brigades, the Fourth jumping off just north of Somme-Py making the main effort on Blanc Mont (Key point of German lines between Rheims and the Argonne), the Third Brigade to jump off three kilometers northeast of Somme-Py and attack in a west by northwest direction, principal objective being the well organized strong point Mede ah Ferme. Both Brigades to attack on a front of one and one-half kilometers. The artillery preparation was to consist of a five-minute intense bombardment by all guns of the Second Field Artillery Brigade firing at the maximum rate. The lines of advance of the two Brigades were to converge at a point three kilometers from the jump-off, closing at this point the large angle of difficult terrain which was to be neutralized. This angle included the Bois de la Vipere and a fortified wooded hill, which were to be heavily bombarded with gas shells.

The attack started at 5:50 am; the Sixth Marines leading and the Fifth Marines supporting in the Fourth Brigade; the Ninth Infantry leading and the Twentythird Infantry supporting in the Third Brigade. Two Companies of twelve French tanks each, one company to each of the two leading Battalions of the Fourth Brigade and the same to the Third Brigade. System after system of trenches, all heavily manned, were swept over. Heavy flanking fire caused many casualties on the Marine left, but the advance continued and at 8:30 am the Ninth and

BLANC MONT OCT.3-9

MI

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21 22

FRENCH

SP

Sixth were on the division's first objective (POINT OUT).

The hostile forces holding this narrow sector in which the Second Division advanced were the 51st Reserve, 200th and 203rd Divisions. Elements of the 213th Division had been brought from reserve position in anticipation of the attack. This force was distributed in depth occupying positions in great force with orders to hold at all cost.

At this point let me give you a general picture of the strength of opposing forces and also the adjacent French troops.

In the American organization we have approximately fifty men per platoon (six squads), two sections of three

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NOVEMBER, 1941

51

squads each), then the four platoons per company; total two hundred men four companies per battalion or eight hundred men. The normal srength of the infantry company was two hundred and fifty on the rolls, the fifty men left behind or the well known twenty percent made up the Company Headquarters rear echelon, cooks, messmen, ration carriers, ammunition carriers, etc. We have then a total of six Infantry battalions per brigade or about four thousand eight hundred men in the fighting line per brigade.

At the beginning of the War the French companies were similar to the American; two hundred fifty man companies but during 1917-1918 they went into action with one hundred per company—four companies per battalion—three battalions per Regiment—three Regiments per Division (No. Brigades); a total of thirty-six hundred men in the three Infantry regiments of the Division as against four thousand eight hundred infantry men in the American Brigade.

The German strength and organization were similar to the French.

The success achieved in less than three hours was greater than anticipated. The angle between the two brigades was cut off so swiftly that the several hundred Germans isolated there offered but little resistance and were easily captured.

General Lejeune's plan was as brilliantly executed as it was daringly conceived.

Early in the afternoon elements of the Fourth Brigade assisted the French in driving the Germans from their very strong position in the Essen Hook.

The two brigades were ordered to continue the advance at four pm October third seizing the wooded heights south and southwest of St. Etienne. The Twenty-third Infantry passed through the Ninth and moved up to the new objective, sustaining severe losses from machine gun fire which appeared to come from every direction. The Fifth Marines on the left were so heavily engaged protecting the left flank where the French had not yet come up that they were unable to leave the position and pass through the Sixth Marines until the following morning.

The situation at the end of the first day was generally satisfactory, although decidedly precarious. Both flanks were exposed to the German machine guns and artillery. The morning of October fourth promised to be a critical one and during the night three-four October all possible preparation were made to defeat possible counterattacks. The Fourth Machine Gun Battalion took position on the left flank nearly two kilometers in rear of the advance positions.

They were faced directly west at right angles to the Division line of advance, holding positions from which they could powerfully resist deep flank attacks from the left

DESPATCH EXTRACTS Four October "From Fourth Brigade to Second Division

"Have you seen anything of any French on our left in the other Corps; try to reestablish liaison and let us know if possible so we won't shoot them."

The one hundred seventieth Division (French Chasseurs) on the right was relieved by the one hundred sixty-seventh Division and were in support position. They

were ordered by the Twenty-first Corps Commander to move westward across the rear area of the Second Division and take position facing west.

At daybreak the Germans launched two powerful counter-attacks striking at both flanks nearly two kilometers back of the Divisions advance positions. The German plan was to drive their two flank forces through, rolling up the Second Division's flanks.

On the right at one point they succeeded in breaking through but a brilliant counter-attack by the Ninth recovered all ground and captured many prisoners.

On the left the German counter-attack started just as the Fifth Marines were moving up to pass through the Sixth and the assaulting waves of the Fifth cut off the bewildered Germans and took many prisoners.

On the fifth of October the two Brigades advanced to line. (Point out.)

From the fifth to the ninth of October very little advance could be made (red traffic Signal). The French were coming up very slowly; the losses were increasing. During this period the Germans contented themselves by laying down terrific harrassing fire from Artillery and Machine guns. This fire was of unprecedented volume and intensity, so accurately placed on all lines of approach from the rear that carrying parties bringing up food and ammunition were rarely able to get through.

An attempt was made to carry the long wooded ridge east from St. Etienne. The woods were crossed and crisscrossed with open lanes where the trees had been cut down and the borders of the lanes strongly wired. Machine guns on these lanes caused very heavy casualties in the Third Brigade. The nights were very cold and the men

(Continued on page 111)



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Selection Board

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY Washington

October 17, 1941.

From:

The Secretary of the Navy.

To:

Brigadier General Roy S. Geiger, U. S. Marine Corps. Subject:

Precept convening a selection board for the recommendation of marine officers for promotion to the grades of lieutenant colonel and major, U. S. Marine Corps.

1. A selection board is hereby appointed, consisting of yourself as president, and the following additional members:

Colonel Henry L. Larsen, U. S. Marine Corps, Colonel James L. Underhill, U. S. Marine Corps, Colonel Allen H. Turnage, U. S. Marine Corps, Colonel LeRoy P. Hunt, U. S. Marine Corps, Colonel Lemuel C. Shepherd, U. S. Marine Corps, Colonel Daniel E. Campbell, U. S. Marine Corps, Lieutenant Colonel Andrew E. Creesy, U. S. Marine Corps, and

Lieutenant-Colonel Merritt B. Curtis, U.S.M.C. Major LePage Cronmiller, Jr., U. S. Marine Corps, will act as recorder.

2. The board is hereby ordered to convene at the Navy Department, Washington, D. C., on November 6, 1941, at ten o'clock a.m., or as soon thereafter as may be practicable.

3. The number of estimated vacancies which will occur in the grades of lieutenant colonel and major before the end of the next succeeding fiscal year in excess of the number of officers now on the promotion list for those grades will be furnished the board in a separate communication. The Secretary of the Navy will furnish the board with the names of all officers in the grades of major and captain who are eligible for consideration for promotion to the grades of lieutenant colonel and major, respectively, and with the records of all such officers.

4. The board shall perform the following duties:

(a) From among those officers eligible for consideration for promotion to the grades of lieutenant colonel and major the board shall recommend for promotion as best fitted not exceeding the numbers to be furnished the board in a separate communication, including those who are, or who may become on promotion, additional numbers in grade.

(b) From among those officers eligible for consideration for promotion to the grades of lieutenant colonel and major and who have once failed of selection as best fitted by a preceding board, less those who may be selected by the present board as best fitted for promotion, the board shall designate those officers whom the board adjudges fitted for promotion.

(c) From among those officers, eligible for consideration and who will have less than twenty-one years' service on the date the board submits its report, the board shall report the names of any officers whose reports and records in its opinion indicate their unsatisfactory performance of duty in their present grade and in its opinion indicate that they would not satisfactorily perform the duties of a higher grade.

(d) From among those officers adjudged fitted for promotion, the board shall recommend by name for retention on the active list in the grades of lieutenant colonel and major a number of officers equal to the respective percentages thereof furnished to the board by the Secretary of the Navy, as provided in

paragraph 11 of this precept.

5. The board shall be governed by the Act of June 23, 1938 (52 Stat. 944) which established "a merit system for promotion by selection" in the line of the Navy and Marine Corps, as amended by the Act of October 14, 1940 (Pub. No. 854, 76th Cong.) The following instructions contained in the Act of June 23, 1938, will be particularly observed by the board in the discharge of its duties, viz:

(a) Officers recommended for promotion by the board under the provisions of paragraph 4 (a) of this precept shall be those officers "whom it considers best

fitted for promotion." (Sec. 9 (a).)

(b) The status of having previously failed of selection as best fitted shall not be considered as prejudicial to an officer with respect to his qualifications, his fitness for the naval service, or his eligibility for selection. (Sec. 9 (a).)

(c) The board shall carefully consider the case of every officer whose name is furnished it by the Secretary

of the Navy. (Sec. 10 (a).)

6. In order to insure correct interpretation of medical records, the board may avail itself of the testimony of the Surgeon General of the Navy or of such other medical experts in the Navy as it may desire. (C.M.O. 7-1938, p. 66).

7. The board shall also observe the following instructions relating to selection for promotion in the Marine Corps, contained in the Act of Congress approved May 29, 1934 (48 Stat. 811, 34 U. S. Code 667d), and continued in force by the aforesaid Act of June 23, 1938:

"That administrative staff duty performed by any officer under appointment or detail, and duty in aviation, or in any technical specialty, shall be given weight by the selection board in determining his fitness for promotion equal to that given to line duty equally well performed."

8. The board shall also observe the following instructions relating to selection for promotion in the Marine Corps of officers in the grade of major assigned to assis-

(Continued on page 106)

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Book Reviews

SCHOOL OF THE SEA. Leland P. Lovette, Commander, U.S.N. By Major L. C. Goudeau, U.S.M.C. Frederick A. Stokes Company. \$3.00

"It is men, not ships, that win battles." Recognition of the truth of this old naval saying on the part of the more progressive thinkers of the past finally led to the establishment of the U. S. Naval Academy for the purpose of training the necessary officer personnel for the Navy. Commander Lovett details the factors leading up to the founding of the Academy, traces its history from its inception through to the present time, describes the courses and the methods of instruction, and, finally, attempts an evaluation of the success of the institution by an examination of the accomplishments of Naval Academy Graduates both in the Service and in Civilian life.

The book graphically describes conditions obtaining in the Navy and aboard our ships in early times, traces the origin of the Midshipmen and then depicts the effects of these conditions in relation to the life and education of these embryonic officers. The origin and development of the present Naval Academy, with particular stress on the obstacles and vicissitudes encountered by the officers who were instrumental in its founding and responsible for its early development, is then described. A comprehensive picture of the present Naval Academy is given, together with a detailed examination of its mission in the training of officer personnel for the Navy, the basic system of training, and the scope of the curriculum in comparison with those of the recognized civilian universities of the country. As a means for judging the results obtained by the methods employed at the Academy, the author presents the achievements of an appreciable number of Academy graduates, both in civil life and in the Service. For this purpose, he gives a long, and somewhat wearisome, list which covers the field of invention, business, exploration and science. The book is enlivened throughout with quotations from private papers, with excerpts from official records, and with tales, "tall" and otherwise, which serve to highlight and bring into sharp relief the conditions, customs and ideals of the Service, and which make the almost legendary persons and deeds of the "Old Navy" seem alive and fresh

The viewpoint, character, and ideals of the author, himself a graduate of the Academy, as unconsciously revealed throughout the volume, serve as an example and argument, as potent as any advanced by him, as to the intangible values which go to make up character imparted by the "School of the Sea." On the whole, a book which should be of intense interest and considerable value to any person interested in the Naval Academy and in our Navy.

krieg), with a foreword by Major General J. F. C. Fuller, CBE, CB, D.S.O. William Morrow and Company, New York, 1941. 242 pages.

ARMIES ON WHEELS. S. L. A. Marshall (author of Blitz-

"Armies on Wheels" is unquestionably a most brilliant, comprehensive, logical, supportable essay on the warfare of 1940-1945. Delivered in simple, powerful, quotable style, it is well worth reading for its literary merit, its sound logic, and the startling application of basic philosophic, historical truths.

No one who has devoted himself in any degree to the professional study or even to the fireside contemplation of modern warfare should fail to read every syllable of

Mr. Marshall's 242 pages.

It is doubtful that any book of its directness and perception has as yet appeared to illuminate in sharp, summarizing flashes the essentials of warfare of the midtwentieth century.

Primarily the author shows that armored forces require a high proportion of motorized, integrattd, versatile weaponed infantry and a highly coordinated, cooperating air force. He absolutely debunks the "oneweapon - or - arm - is - the - whole - works - so - let'sjust-build-a-flock-of-planes-and-tanks" doctrine of the Sunday supplement or pseudo-expert persuasion.

Following Mr. Marshall's frequent analogies to sports, he shows that winning armies owe their success to complete integration of effort, versatility of power, coordi-

nation and cooperation.

To paraphrase Mahan ant summarize Marshall, "bases mean tanks." Motorized, fast-moving, artillery-armed infantry units provide bases for the armored forces and coordinated air units. The more of the latter, the more vital a fast-moving, ground-holding, base-maintaining infantry.

The author's revealing references to the Russo-German War of 1941 prove the accuracy of his conclusions.

Among these are quoted the following:

"Mechanized armies are like the fighting forces of the sea; the more bases they have at their service, the greater is their capacity for maneuver . . . when armies move on wheels their bases must be prepared to stand full siege . . . to accept this premise and yet agree that fortifications have had their day . . . is absurd.

"Battlefield mobility, which is more important than (speed), is still the talisman of military success.'

Marshall points out that the race is not always to the swift, otherwise the airplane would have "blotted out the last land army even though on the ground it is tactically the least mobile of all weapons."

(Continued on page 106)

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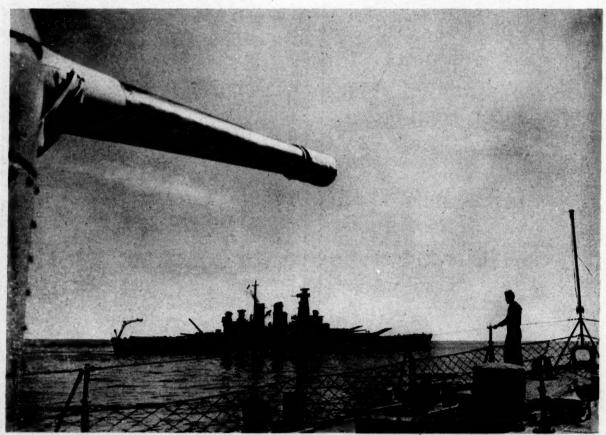
Ripsnorting Rip Van Winkles Shades of 1914

In the middle 1920's when World War I was being fought lustily all over again on stage and screen, Capt. Flagg and Sgt. Quirt appeared, the first two realistic fighting men to be dramatized. They were the characters in the famous play about the Marines, "What Price Glory." Their job was debunking the heroism of the other war plays. They were such strong characterizations that Capt. Flagg and Sgt. Quirt were remembered long after the intellectual characters in other war plays were forgotten.

The actors to play the two roles on the screen were Victor McLaglen and Edmund Lowe, and they played them so well that Capt. Flagg and Sgt. Quirt—McLaglen and Lowe became interchangeable in the public mind and in the authors' minds, too.

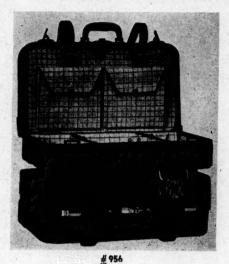
This fall when Russell M. Seeds Advertising Agency was looking for a he-man radio program based on the new army camp life, for the Mennen Company, they remembered Capt. Flagg and Sgt. Quirt, those two red-blooded professional soldiers, and decided to bring them back to life—on the radio. Laurence Stallings and Maxwell Anderson, authors, were willing to have their two bouncing heroes resurrected if the two original actors could play their original parts. So Victor McLaglen and Edmund Lowe are back as those two infamous Marines. Only this time, they are not roaming the battle field, they're roaming the Modern Marine Corps base.

The radio author of the script is John P. Medbury, (Continued on page 104)



U.S.S. "North Carolina" during trials—Seen from Escort ship at sea—This half-silhouette of the U.S.S. "North Carolina," the 35,000 ton Battle-wagon that is the most formidable in the world, shows the immense superstructure etched clean against soft-clouded skyline. On the aft deck (left) one of the 16-inchers is still pointing skyward while the other guns are almost parallel to the deck. This picture was made from an escorting destroyer during the trials in which the "North Carolina" was subjected to every stress and strain she would encounter in actual battle. (Official U. S. Navy Photograph)

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CAPTAIN J. R. HORNBERGER

It is with the deepest regret that the Navy Mutual Aid Association announces the death of its Secretary-Treasurer, Captain J. R. Hornberger (SC), USN., Retired, who passed away September 17, 1941, at the Naval Hospital, Washington, D. C.

Captain Hornberger was elected Assistant Secretary and Treasurer on May 23, 1936, and on August 1, 1936 he assumed the duties of Secretary and Treasurer.

During his five years of leadership Captain Hornberger did much to improve and secure the stability of this Association. He realized that as an assessment organization, that not only paid the benefit, but also returned part of the reserve on the death of a member, the Association faced an inevitable fate. On taking over the duties of Secretary-Treasurer one of the first things that Captain Hornberger did was to make an actuarial study of the Association to determine the amount of reserves required for the future support of the large membership acquired between 1920 and 1936. He found that by establishing a maximum benefit of \$9,000.00 all members would be accorded the same treatment.

Captain Hornberger further realized that popular demand called for paid-up insurance at approximately the retirement age, and if the Association was to continue with its usual success it would be necessary to provide the type of protection that was desired. After an exhaustive study and as the result of Captain Hornberger's untiring efforts, rates were developed on a level premium basis for a benefit of \$7,500.00 paid-up at varying ages.

By placing the Navy Mutual Aid Association on a level premium basis Captain Hornberger has assured the future security of the Association.

Captain Hornberger's death is one of great loss to the Navy as a whole and to the Navy Mutual Aid in particular. The splendid work he did, his unselfish, understanding nature, and his keen sense of humor will long be remembered by all who had the privilege of knowing him.

The Board of Directors of the Navy Mutual Aid Association announces the appointment of Lieutenant Harris C. Lockwood (jg), USN., (Ret.) as Executive Assistant of the Navy Mutual Aid Association as of August 15, 1941.

At the March 1940 meeting of the Board of Directors it was decided that, due to the growth of the Association, it was necessary to have an assistant. After an extensive search to find an officer having the necessary qualifications, Captain Hornberger recommended Lieutenant Lockwood to the Board of Directors.

Lieutenant Lockwood is a graduate of the United States Naval Academy, Class of 1932 and a graduate of Suffolk University Law School with an LLB degree. He was born vin New York State, October 4, 1908.

Since his retirement from active duty in 1936, Lieutenant Lockwood has been associated with the United Sates Gypsum Company in industrial management work. For the past four years he has been associated with the Liberty Mutual Insurance Company in their Home Office Underwriting and Actuarial Department and has had valuable experience in the insurance field.

COMMITTEE NAMED TO SUR-VEY RED CROSS WORK FOR ARMED FORCES

Washington, D. C.—Chairman Norman H. Davis of the American Red Cross announced recently creation of a committee on Red Cross Services to the Armed Forces of which Mr. Raymond B. Fosdick, president of The Rockefeller Foundation, has been named chairman. The committee, composed of eight members, held its first meeting at national headquarters of the American Red Cross.

Other members of the committee are Honorable Dwight F. Davis, former Secretary of War; Major General Frank R. McCoy, president, Foreign Policy Association, New York City; Mr. Harry P. Davison, banker, New York City; Dr. O. C. Carmichael, chancellor, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee; Mr. Gurney Newlin, attorney, chairman of the Los Angeles Red Cross Chapter; Mr. Arthur Hays Sulzberger, publisher of the New York Times, New York City, and Mr. Lester Armour, Chicago, Illinois.

"Under its Congressional Charter," Chairman Davis stated, "the American National Red Cross is specifically charged with certain responsibilities, among them 'to furnish volunteer aid to the sick and wounded of armies in time of war...' and 'to act in matters of voluntary relief and in accord with the military and naval authorities as a medium of communication between the people of the United States of America and their Army and Navy.'

"Under army and navy regulations the American Red Cross has been designated as the agency to provide welfare services for the armed forces within the camps and to be the channel of communication between the enlisted man and his family. In army and navy camps, both in this country and in insular possessions and outlying bases, Red Cross representatives are on duty and to them the ablebodied men in the armed forces bring their problems. For the sick and convalescent the Red Cross provides a medical-social, welfare and recreation service for patients in the hospitals of the armed forces. This work is carried out by a trained staff of professional and volunteer workers.

"While I am satisfied the Red Cross in the discharge of the above responsibilities is rendering a most important service to the armed forces, it is our desire to improve insofar as possible on the work which we are doing and to render such additional service as may be needed and deemed wise and practicable. With this end in view, I have asked Mr. Raymond Fosdick, President of the Rockefeller Foundation, to take the chairmanship of a small committee to study and report upon the work of the American National Red Cross in relation to the armed forces of the U. S. A. with respect to: (a) what the organization is now doing, (b) what modifications or additions might be made in its services to the armed forces."



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NOVEMBER, 1941



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MARMON-HERRINGTON ALL-WHEEL-DRIVE REPLACES OX-CARTS IN BOLIVIAN GEOLOGICAL SERVICE

From the ox-cart to a modern All-Wheel-Drive truck is a pretty long jump, but nothing in between could do the job, according to Gordon Barbour, president of the Barvia Company of La Paz, Bolivia.

Mr. Barbour owns gold and oil properties far back in the interior of Bolivia where the sound of an automobile motor has never been heard, and the only roads are oxcart trails over mountain, marsh and plain. As many as 20 oxen are employed in places to pull a single cart at speeds of 15 to 18 miles per day.

As a result of experience with a previous purchase of a Marmon-Herrington light delivery All-Wheel-Drive converted Ford, Mr. Barbour was convinced that a similar vehicle with much larger tires and other special features would be exactly what he needed to conduct geological surveys over his properties. After considerable correspondence, he flew from Bolivia to the Marmon-Herrington plant and put his problem up to the company's transportation engineers.

The vehicle finally developed for Mr. Barbour's use presents a rather weird appearance, but from tests made locally, there is no question but that it will render the service expected. Starting with a standard ton and a half Ford truck, Marmon-Herrington engineers proceeded with the same conversion to All-Wheel-Drive which has been done with thousands of similar units for industry and military services. But the change did not stop there. In addition to equipping the truck with a heavy duty winch and air compressor, both operated from a power take-off on the Marmon-Herrington auxiliary transmission, two complete sets of tires were provided. The first set, for operation on paved roads, were 9.00 x 20 all around; while the others were mammoth 13.50 x 24, dual mounted on the rear wheels, to provide the extreme flotation and traction necessary for the worst imaginable cross-country operation.

Mr. Barbour is confident that this vehicle, due to its All-Wheel-Drive propulsion and big tires, will enable him to travel five times as fast over difficult terrain as he had been able to travel with his ox-train and to attain relatively high speeds over good roads. The truck has already been shipped and Mr. Barbour is on his way back to Bolivia to put it into immediate service.

CATERPILLAR CO. NEWS

A relocation of duties at Caterpillar Tractor Co., Peoria, Illinois, pursuant to election of Mr. Louis B. Neumiller as president of the organization, has been announced.

Mr. T. J. Connor, Vice President, is assigned general supervision of the industrial relations department and training and public relations department in addition to the departments of manufacturing, engineering, and purchasing, which he had previously administered.

Mr. T. R. Farley, Vice President, has been assigned direction of the parts and service departments, which duties he will handle in addition to direction of the merchandise

department.

General supervision of the traffic department, formerly conducted by Mr. Farley, has been assigned William Blackie, Company controller.

Louis B. Neumiller, who began his association with Caterpillar Tractor Co., of Peoria, Illinois, 26 years ago as a stenographer and blue print clerk in the engineering department, has been elected president of the Company by the Board of Directors.

Mr. Neumiller succeeds B. C. Heacock, president since 1930, who becomes chairman of the Executive Committee.

The new president of Caterpillar Tractor Co. is a native Peorian, educated in his city's schools. The story of his rapid ascent in the Company ranks is a shining example of the American way of life and the opportunities it offers one with ability, ambition and courage.

From the engineering department at "Caterpillar," in 1918 Mr. Neumiller moved, on a four-months leave of absence, to a position in the United States ordnance engineering department at Alliance, Ohio, helping build self-propelled gun mounts. Upon returning to Peoria he went into the factory to work on the various assembly lines, thus gaining in that phase of production, an intimate knowledge which has been very apparent in his administration of the positions he has held.

From the assembly lines Mr. Neumiller went to the engineering department where he became drafting room supervisor. In 1922 he was named parts manager and in this position developed such an outstanding system of spare parts distribution that it became a model for other manu-

facturers.

Simultaneous with the advent of "Caterpillar" Diesel Engines in 1931, Mr. Neumiller was advanced to general service manager. He became sales manager for the central division in 1937, director of industrial relations six months later, and was appointed a vice president of the Company five months after that. As vice president, a position he held until elevation to the presidency, Mr. Neumiller was in charge of the service, parts, industrial relations and training and public relations departments.

Mr. Neumiller was born in Peoria, January 14, 1896. He married Miss Selma Engstrom of McPerson, Kansas, in 1930 and is the father of three girls, Martha, Mary

Louise and Ana Marie.

He is a member of the Masonic Order, Knights Templar, the Shrine and Jesters, Creve Coeur Club, Country Club of Peoria; a director of the Association of Commerce and the YMCA, and a member of the advisory committee of the Illinois Civil Service Commission,

Mr. Heacock, who becomes chairman of the Executive Committee, succeeds R. C. Force, who resigned as committee head, but remains a member of the board. Mr. Heacock will have headquarters in Peoria, although at present his time and attention are occupied in Washington, D. C., where he went last spring on a leave of absence to serve as special assistant to Under-Secretary of War Robert Patterson.

The newest high speed earthmoving equipment on the market today is that combination outfit, the "Caterpillar" Diesel DW-10 Tractor and LaPlant-Choate CW-10 "Carrimor" Scraper. A new booklet, completely illustrated, describes the scraper thoroughly and has just been released by LaPlant-Choate Manufacturing Co., Inc., at Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

The booklet is 16 pages in two colors and tells of the history and development of the scraper and describes the many design features, the bowl, hydraulic system, wheels and brakes. Included also is a section on the TW-10 "Carrimor" Scraper which is the same machine with front wheel assembly for use with track-type "Caterpillar" tractors.

Copies of the booklet may be obtained by writing the manufacturer or nearest dealer.



Pause at the familiar red cooler for ice-cold Coca-Cola. Its life, sparkle and delicious taste will give you the real meaning of refreshment.

CARDED Almanac of the Marine Corps By The Historical State

January 1

1801: The United States Marine Band made its official debut when President John Adams received at the White House on New Year Day, 1801. This was the first of a long line of New Year Days on which the band has played at White House receptions.

January 1

1800: The U.S.S. "Experiment," with a convoy, while becalmed in the Bight of Leogane, a small inlet near St. Marc, Haiti, was suddenly attacked by five hundred of Rigaud's picaroons, in ten barges, armed with muskets, sabres and boarding pikes. Lieutenant Nathan Sheredine commanded the Marines of the "Experiment" whose musket fire took heavy toll of the pirates. After a smart action of near three hours in which the fire of the Marines continued with great steadiness and activity, the pirates were driven off.

January 2

1933: The Republic of Nicaragua evacuated by the Marines. This marked the end of the occupation which began in the spring of 1927. Nicaragua was pacified, free elections had been held, and a native constabulary had been established and trained by the Marines.

January 2

1839: Marines and sailors of U.S.S. "Columbia" and U.S.S. "John Adams" punished the natives of Sumatra for their repeated attacks and depredations on American Seamen. From first to last the Marines have had considerable experience in the way of punitive expeditions to the South Sea Islands.

January 2

1777: Marines under Captain Samuel Nicholas (Commandant of the Marines of the Revolutionary War) fighting with the army of General Washington, took part in the Battle of Assanpink Creek-known as the Second Battle of Princeton.

January 3

1777: In addition to the Marines of Captain Samuel Nicholas' battalion, the companies of Captain William Shippin and Captain William Brown took part in the fighting at Princeton. In answer to a call for reinforcements for General Washington's army, Captain Shippin, in command of the "Hancock," vessel of the Pennsylvania navy engaged in defending the passage of the Delaware River, landed with his company of Marines,

took part in the operations ashore, and was killed in action at Princeton while gallantly leading his Marines.

January 3

1914: The First Advanced Base Force of Marines sailed from Philadelphia, Pa., for the West Indies for participation in the maneuvers with the Atlantic Fleet, at Culebra. The first maneuvers of the Fleet, which included a battalion of Marines, appears to have occurred in the winter of 1902-1903.

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January 4

1918: The Sixth Machine Gun Battalion which had reached France in December, 1917, and later became part of the Fourth Brigade of Marines, arrived in the Bourmont Training Area, France, with headquarters at Germainvillers, and began training. Major E. B. Cole, U.S.M.C., was in command of the Battalion at the time.

January 5

1920: The Marine Corps Institute, the first of its kind within the "service," was established at Marine Barracks, Quantico, Virginia. Free instruction in a great variety of subjects has been of great benefit to thousands of Marines.

January 5

1841: A small body of Marines and seamen which for several weeks had been engaged in a scouting expedition into the interior of Florida during the war with the Seminole Indians in that section, was compelled for want of water to return to their post. The fatigue and privation undergone by this detachment was so great that "Private Kingsbury fell in the trail and died from sheer exhaustion." However, it was reported that "their patience and cheerful alacrity in the discharge of every duty proved the high state of discipline, both of Marines and Seamen."

January 6

1928: First Lieutenant Christian F. Schilt, U.S.M.C., in a number of trips, while under hostile infantry fire, and under very difficult circumstances, evacuated by air, Marines killed and wounded at Quilali in a battle with superior force of bandits. Schilt was later awarded the Medal of Honor for his skill and personal courage "of the highest order."

January 6

1928: Upon request of Department of State, 160 Marines and bluejackets of the U.S.S. "Galveston" formed a guard for the protection of the American Legation at Managua, Nicaragua, because of the revolutionary troubles in that country which necessitated the intervention of the Navy and Marine Corps.

January 6

1859: Death of Brigadier General Archibald Henderson, after service of more than fifty years as an officer of the United States Marine Corps, forty years of which he served as Commandant.

January 7

1927: The revolutionary movement in Nicaragua having grown worse, the Commander in Chief of the Special Service Squadron requested that the Marine Expeditionary Battalion at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, be dispatched to Nicaragua. This, the 2nd Battalion, Fifth Marines, consisting of fifteen officers and 317 enlisted men, with

Lieut. Colonel James J. Meade in command, embarked on board U.S.S. "Argonne" and landed at Bluefields, Nicaragua, three days later.

January 8

1846: In the naval conquest of California, 1845-1847, the Marines played an important part in operations both on water and land. On this date occurred the Battle of San Gabriel in which Marines under Lieutenant Jacob Zeilin, afterwards Commandant of the Marine Corps during the Civil War, successfully engaged a large force of Californians and "paved the way" for the taking of Los Angeles.

January 8

1815: In the Battle of New Orleans, U. S. Marines took part as artillerymen. When the British made a desper-

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ate attempt to seize their guns, there was a fierce struggle. General Jackson, upon seeing this, hastened to the spot, and in the midst of a shower of bulletins, he shouted to the Marines: "Save the guns, my boys, at any sacrifice!" They did so!

Captain Daniel Carmick, who commanded the Marines at New Orleans, in the fighting on December 28, 1814, received the wound from which he died some months

later.

January 9

1913: After the close of the Nicaraguan campaign of 1912, a Marine guard, consisting of a strong detachment under command of Captain Edward Greene, U.S.M.C., for the American Legation at Managua, was established. The Legation Guard at Managua was maintained continuously for a period of twelve years.

January 10

1927: The Second Battalion, Fifth Marines, under Lieut. Colonel J. J. Meade, U.S.M.C., arrived at Bluefields, Nicaragua, for the protection of Americans and American interests during a revolution which necessitated the occupation of Nicaragua by the Marines until January, 1933.

January 10

1846: Marines took prominent part in the recapture of Los Angeles in the conquest of California. Lieutenant Archibald H. Gillespie, U.S.M.C., hoisted the American flag over the government house.

January 11

1778: Captain James Willing of the Navy, with his escort of Marines started from Fort Pitt down the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers to New Orleans, on an old boat which he had rearmed and renamed the "Rattletrap." They engaged in a number of activities to advance the claim of the United States over the western territory.

January 12

1918: The First Marine Aeronautic Company under command of Major Francis T. Evans was stationed at Gerstner Field, Lake Charles, Louisiana, undergoing advanced training for duty overseas. The Company soon proceeded to the Azores and later figured extensively in operations in that vicinity. This company was the first completely equipped American aviation unit to leave the United States for service overseas in the World War.

January 13

1938: Because of continued and increased danger to Americans in China during the Sino-Japanese warfare, the Marines in China, augmented to a reinforced brigade with Brigadier General J. C. Beaumont in command, were busy protecting Americans and the International Settlement. On this date, following the illness of Colo-

nel Thomas S. Clarke, Lieut. Colonel J. L. Underhill took command of the Sixth Regiment at Shanghai.

January 13

1871: During the so-called "Whisky Riots" in New York, the Marines were called upon and furnished protection to the revenue agents, and assisted in restoring order.

January 14

1929: The Third Brigade of Marines which had been formed of Marine Corps units in China, was disbanded following cessation of trouble, and returned to the United States, leaving in China the Fourth Marines and the Legation Guard at Peiping.

January 15

1928: To augment the Marine Corps forces in Nicaragua engaged in the restoration of law and order and in or-



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ganizing and training the native constabulary, the 11th Regiment of Marines arrived at Corinto and immediately began its duties in the field.

January 15

1920: About 500 bandits in small groups boldly sneaked into the city of Port au Prince, Haiti, in an attempt to sack that city. Marines and gendarmes, however, frusrated the plan by encountering the bandits and killing or wounding more than half of them while only two Marines were wounded.

January 15

1865: Grand attack by sea and land on Fort Fisher. Marines took prominent part in this, the last big battle operation of the Civil War which resulted in the final capure of the fort.

January 15

1934: Upon request of the American Consul, U.S.S. "Tulsa" landed Marine Guard to protect consulate during period of evacuation of Foochow by Chinese insurgents. The guard remained ashore until the situation was under control. British and Japanese also landed for the same purpose.

January 16

1918: The Tenth Regiment (Field Artillery) Marines was formed for service overseas at Quantico, Virginia, from units of the "Mobile Artillery Force," an outgrowth of the old Artillery Battalion organized at Vera Cruz, Mexico, in 1914 and which later served in Haiti and Santo Domingo.

January 17

1904: The diplomatic expedition to the court of King Menelik of Abyssinia which included a detachment of Marines, under Captain George G. Thorpe, U.S.M.C., made the journey from the Red Sea to the Abyssinian capital mounted on camels and mules The Marines have figured in many diplomatic missions, and engaged in virtually every sort of enterprise. Many countries of the world have witnessed the prowess of the globe-trotting Sea Soldiers who, on nearly 200 occasions, have landed on errands for Uncle Sam. They have performed every task-from fighting Hessians in New Jersey, or chasing seal poachers in the Bering Sea, to fighting pirates in the West Indies and South Sea Islands, and Indians in the Northwest, patrolling the Rhine, or guarding Americans in war-torn China, to rescuing persons suffering from fire, flood or other disaster.

January 17

1776: The first expeditionary force of American Marines sailed from Philadelphia, on board the vessels of the fleet of Commodore Esek Hopkins. Later the combined force of Marines and Sailors, under the command of Captain Samuel Nicholas of the Marines, landed in the

Bahamas, captured the fort at New Providence, and hoisted over it the American flag.

January 18

1918: The 2nd Battalion, Sixth Marines, under command of Major (now Major General Commandant) Thomas Holcomb, sailed from the United States for duty overseas with the American Expeditionary Forces.

January 19

1840: Lieutenant Wilkes discovered the Antarctic continent. Marines were with him. Marines have participated in many important polar expeditions, both Arctic and Antarctic.

January 20

1918: Designation of the First Machine Gun Battalion,

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which had been organized at Quantico, Va., in August, 1917, was changed to Sixth Machine Gun Battalion, in France, and became a part of the Fourth Brigade of Marines. The Sixth Machine Gun Battalion took part in all the battles of the Second Division, of which the Marine Brigade was a part. Major E. B. Cole was in command of the Sixth Machine Gun Battalion until mortally wounded in the fighting at Belleau Wood. Major L. W. T. Waller, Jr., took command on June 20, 1918, and continued in command until late in October, 1918, when relieved by Major M. H. Kingman, when Major Waller joined the Second Division staff as division machine gun officer.

January 21

1914: Battalion of Marines in Panama, commanded by Major S. D. Butler, U.S.M.C., withdrew from that country and before returning to the United States participated in the operations at Vera Cruz, Mexico, when that city was captured and occupied by Marine Corps and naval forces.

January 22

1836: A detachment of several officers, 57 Marines and seven sailors from the U.S.S. "Constellation" and U.S.S. "St. Louis" garrisoned Fort Brooke, Florida, until additional Army forces arrived—just in time to ward off attack by a large force of Indians. In this Florida Indian War the Marines served with the Army on land and with the Navy in the operations along the coast and up the rivers.

January 23

1909: The last of the First Provisional Regiment of Marines, under the command of Colonel L. W. T. Waller, U.S.M.C., on detached duty with the Army during the

campaign of Cuban pacification which began in 1906, returned to the United States. The commander of the Army forces commended Colonel Waller and the Marines under his command for their conduct during that trying campaign.

January 23

1840: It was ordered that all officers and noncommissioned officers above the rank of corporal, when in full dress or undress uniform, wear on the light blue cloth pantaloons a dark blue stripe of cloth down the outer seam with scarlet edgings to correspond with the edging on the collar. Soon after the close of the Mexican War the red stripe on the trousers replaced the blue.

January 23

1837: Company of Colonel Henderson's Marines, under immediate command of Captain John Harris, formed part of the force that attacked Chief Osuchee, in a swamp on the border of Lake Ahpopka, during the war with the Seminole Indians in Florida.

January 24

1918: Second Battalion, Sixth Marines, sailed from New York on board U.S.S. "Henderson"; the 1st and 3d Battalions of the Sixth had arrived in France the previous September and October (1917). With the arrival of the 2d Battalion the entire Sixth Regiment was in France.

January 24

1816: By the Peace Establishment Act following the War of 1812 the enlisted strength of the Marine Corps was cut more than half—to 1,000 in number. Other branches of the military service were also greatly reduced.



Prime Minister Winston Churchill reviews American Marine troops in Iceland. (Official U. S. Navy Photograph)

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January 25

1802: Captain Daniel Carmick, U.S.M.C., wrote to Commandant William W. Burrows of the Marine Corps: "It is only my business to obey—not to think." Carmick's career in the Marine Corps, however, demonstrated his fighting qualities as well as his ability to think. Appointed a lieutenant of Marines even before the establishment of the U. S. Marine Corps in July, 1798, his was the fate to die from wound received in the Battle of New Orleans.

January 25

1799: During the naval war with France, the Government was causing the officers great concern by not promptly sending them their commissions. Captain Carmick, upon receiving his commission, thanked the Commandant, stating that if he had gone to sea without one and "them dam'd French had caught me they might have handled me roughly."

January 26

1918: For their conduct following the explosion of the magazine at the Torpedo Station, Newport, R. I., Private F. H. Mills (on sentry duty), and E. H. Hanson, gunners' mate 1st class, were commended by the Navy Department.

January 26

1928: Marines captured El Chipote, bandit stronghold in Nicaragua.

January 26

1919: The Second Machine Gun Battalion, commanded by Major Julian C. Smith, joined the Sixth Marine Brigade at Santiago, Cuba, which had been organized at Guantanamo Bay the previous November, for advanced training.

January 27

1779: Marines and bluejackets of the "Providence" under Captain John Trevett, in the second descent upon New Providence, Bahama Islands. Trevett in charge of landing party consisting of 28 Marines and bluejackets. Flag hoisted over the fort, and guns at another fort spiked. The force captured one ship and a brig, and released 30 American prisoners.

January 27

1836: Marines under the personal command of Colonel Archibald Henderson, Commandant of the Marine Corps, engaged the Florida Indians in the Battle of Hatchee-Lustee. After defeating the Indians in a battle that lasted two days the Marines pursued the Indians into the swamps. A number of Marines were killed and wounded. Henderson was recommended for brevet rank, and a number of the Marines promoted, for gallantry in action.

January 28

1914: Because of revolutionary disturbances in Haiti, lives of foreigners were imperiled. U. S. Marines from



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THE MARINE CORPS GAZETTE

U.S.S. "South Carolina" together with detachments from British and French ships, landed at Port au Prince for their protection.

January 29

1918: Following the arrival of the 3d Battalion earlier in the month the Sixth Regiment of Marines, with Colonel A. W. Catlin in command, was stationed in the Bourmont Training area, France, with headquarters at Blevaincourt. Like the Fifth Regiment, the Sixth was undergoing advanced training and performing the necessary but undesired duties along the Line of Communications, prior to entering the front lines some weeks later.

January 30

1928: Three Fokker transport planes were flown from the United States enroute to Nicaragua by Marine officers, Major Louis M. Bourne, Lieutenant Towner, and Lieutenant Palmer, and took over the transportation of practically all supplies in that country.

January 31

1895: "During the winter of 1894-95, the U.S.S. 'Petrel' was placed in a specially built mud dock, housed over, and the earth from the dock excavation was used to build earthworks about her. The Marine Guard manned these works. This was at Niuchwang, China."

February 1

1915: The Third Company was detached from the First Regiment of Marines and became the Third (Signal) Company, of the First Brigade. This was the first signal company formed in the Marine Corps. Personnel from the Third Signal Company later joined the Fourth Brigade of Marines and served as signalmen in World War operations in France.

February 1

1916: Haitian constabulary (Gendarmerie d'Haiti, the designation of which was later changed to Garde d'Haiti), was organized informally. Later in the year the organization was perfected with Marine officers and noncommissioned officers serving as its commissioned personnel.

February 2

1800: The naval duel between the American ship "Constellation" and "La Vengeance" during the naval war with France. During the engagement which lasted more than five hours, with the ships within pistol-shot of each other, the Marines took prominent part, suffering one-fourth of the casualties on board the "Constellation." The "Vengeance," a 52-gun frigate, managed to reach the port of Curacao in crippled condition. Lieutenant Bartholomew Clinch commanded the Marine guard of the "Constellation."



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Marines land a 75-mm. Pack Howitzer during maneuvers (International News Photo)

February 3

1777: Marines accompanied General Washington to Morristown. There Major Nicholas's battalion of Marines served as infantry until later in the month and participated in several skirmishes. For several weeks Marines served as artillery in Washington's army, and performed other miscellaneous duties. Conditions in China becoming more critical, and the small force of Marines there being considered inadequate, the 4th Regiment (less 2d Battalion), Colonel C. S. Hill commanding, was quickly mobilized at San Diego Calif. This force (66 officers and 1,162 enlisted men), embarked on board U.S.S. "Chaumont" at San Diego on February 3 1927, and arrived at Shanghai on February 24. The force was retained on board ship, however, until March 6th when it landed "for the purpose of exercising." This initially took the form of a regimental parade in the city of Shanghai, the results of which were exceedingly gratifying to the Marine Corps. Like parades by forces of other nations had occurred from time to time, and the exhibition by the United States Marines was highly creditable both to the Navy and to the Nation.

February 4

1927: Because of troubled conditions in China, a second

detachment of Marines from Guam, together with three officers and 85 Marines from Cavite, embarked on U.S.S. "Pecos" for Shanghai, where they disembarked four days later and afforded protection to the International Settlement. A notable former instance when Marines were dispatched to China from our possessions in the Far East, was in 1900 during the Boxer Rebellion, when strong forces of Marines proceeded directly to China from the Philippine Islands.

February 5

1918: The First Marine Replacement Battalion, under command of Major Ralph S. Keyser, sailed from the United States for France on board the U.S.S. "Von Steuben." As the World War progressed other replacement units followed. The Marine Corps was taxed to the limit in the matter of furnishing replacements, as every available man was employed. The replacement units therefore were composed mostly of "new men" and those returned to duty.

February 6

1832: The natives of Sumatra after seizing an American trading vessel, the "Friendship," had robbed and murdered her crew in the harbor of Quallah Battoo. Upon





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receiving information of the atrocity, the United States authorities decided upon a punitive expedition to the South Seas to chastize the Sumatrans for their piratical acts. Accordingly, the U.S.S. "Potomac" (Captain Downes), sailed from New York, and reached her destination on this date. Lieutenant Alvin Edson of the Marines was selected to go ashore and secure information that was desired before landing an armed force. Disguised, he did so.

February 7

1832: Combined landing force of 250 Marines and Sailors from the U.S.S. "Potomac" went ashore and, in spite of fierce resistance by the natives, captured their forts and burned the town of Quallah Battoo, in retaliation. The Marines during the first half of the 19th century had a great amount of experience in fighting pirates in many far-flung parts of the world—in the Mediterranean; the West Indies; the Gulf of Mexico, and the South Seas.

February 8

1890: On this date, Marines and Sailors from the U.S.S. "Omaha" assisted in extinguishing a serious conflagration at Hodogaya, Japan. The Americans were commended for their services by the Japanese governor.

February 8

1868: The Marine Guard of the U.S.S. "Shenandoah" landed at Nagasaki, Japan, and afforded protection for the American consulate and citizens, at a time when foreigners were being molested during a period of civil strife in Japan.

February 9

1927: In the face of grave danger to Americans in China, because of the continued troubled conditions in that country, all available Marines in the Far East were mobilized and transferred to Shanghai to assist in protecting the International Settlement. The ill-feeling against foreigners was running so high that reinforcements were sent from the United States, including the Fourth Regiment of Marines, composed of 66 officers and 1,162 enlisted men, under command of Colonel Charles S. Hill, U.S.M.C.

February 10

1853: Twenty-five Marines were sent ashore from the U. S. Sloop of War "Cyane," at San Juan del Sur, Nicaragua and at Punta Arenas, to protect American lives and property. This appears to be the first landing of American troops in Nicaragua on such a mission. Since then many landings and two major campaigns have been



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Marine Parachutists in Graduation Leap: Lakehurst, N. J. Down they come—ten of them at a time. The graduation leap is from a height of 900 feet. (Acme News Photo)

conducted in Nicaragua—the latter including the campaign of 1912, and the recent occupation of Nicaragua by the Marine Corps, 1927-1932, inclusive.

February 11

1922: Major General John H. Russell, U.S.M.C., who previously had been in command of the Marine Brigade in Haiti, was appointed American High Commissioner to Haiti with the rank of Ambassador Extraordinary. By that time Haiti had been pacified by the Marines, but much remained to be done along administrative lines, prior to final evacuation.

February 12

1883: Marines of the U.S.S. "Lackawanna" and the U.S.S. "Wachusett" were ashore at Honolulu and present during the ceremonies when King Kalakana was crowned King of Hawaii. An extract of the log of the "Lackawanna" on this date, is as follows: "At sunrise dressed Ship rainbow fashion and fired a national salute in honor of the coronation of Kalakana"; while the log of the "Wachusett" states: "8 to Meridian—Commander Pearson and officers left the ship to be present at the ceremonies attending the coronation. * * *"

Since the middle of the 18th century U. S. Marines have been a familiar sight to the Hawaiians. Since the year 1904 strong detachments of Marines have been permanently stationed in Hawaii.

February 13

1917: Prior to this time the belief seems to have prevailed that the seaplane could not be looped or stunted, but the Marines knew better. Lieutenant Francis T. Evans, U.S.M.C., on this date took an N9 seaplane up three thousand feet over the Bay of Pensacola, dove it, and whip-stalled it several times trying out its response to the controls at different speeds. He then looped the plane making a rather good one. Following this first success, he flew over in front of the station and looped again. He then threw his N9 into a spin; pulling out, he headed into the wind, charged up nearly to the runway on his step before throttling down to an easy rest on the runway.

February 14

1778: FIRST SALUTE TO THE "STARS AND STRIPES" BY A FOREIGN POWER. Soon after the adoption of the Stars and Stripes as the American Em-



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blem, it flew from the masthead of the American ship "Ranger" under the command of John Paul Jones, off the coast of New Hampshire. When the "Ranger" anchored at Brest, France, the Stars and Stripes were saluted by the French . . . While other American flags previously had been saluted at foreign stations, the salute rendered this date by the French was the first salute ever fired in honor to the Stars and Stripes by any foreign power.

February 15

1898: U.S.S. "Maine" blown up in Havana Harbor. The ship went down with a loss of 260, including 28 Marines. Among the surviving Marines was the hero, Private William Anthony, who made his way through the smokefilled vessel below deck to Captain Sigsbee, reported the conditions that existed, and accompanied Captain Sigsbee to the quarterdeck. For calmly performing his duty in the face of great confusion and imminent danger, Anthony was highly commended by the Marine Corps and the Navy.

February 16

1804: A detachment of seventy officers, sailors and Marines, under Lieutenant Stephen Decatur on board the ketch "Intrepid," sailed boldly into the inner harbor of Tripoli within close range of the Tripolitan forts, and executed one of the most daring feats in history, that of setting fire to the U.S.S. "Philadelphia," which previously had been captured by the Tripolitans, while stranded on the rocks of the outer harbor and her complement made prisoners of war.

February 17

1805: Captain John Hall, U.S.M.C., visited Catania, Italy, and enlisted a number of Italian musicians, including Venerando Pulizzi, who later became leader of the United States Marine Band.

February 17

1776: The first regularly organized naval expedition of the United States put to sea under the orders of Captain Esek Hopkins, U.S.N., in command of the fleet. Captain Samuel Nicholas of the Marines later commanded the expedition of Marines and sailors to the Bahamas, where they landed, captured the fort, hoisted the American flag, and secured valuable munitions of war.

February 18

1870: Birthday of Edwin Denby, Secretary of the Navy in the cabinet of President Harding. Prior to his appointment to the cabinet position, Denby served as a private in the Marine Corps, then through the noncommissioned grades, and as commissioned officer in the grades from second lieutenant to lieutenant colonel.

February 19

1927: Because of the civil war that had broken out in

Nicaragua, detachments of Marines and Sailors of the U. S. Special Service Squadron in Central American waters established guards at Corinto and at Chinandega to assure the uninterrupted operation of the railroad. Marines of the U.S.S. "Galveston" remained at Corinto for several weeks.

February 20

1815: On this "red letter" day for the U. S. Navy and Marine Corps occurred the engagement between the U. S. Frigate "Constitution" and the British vessels "Cyane" and "Levant." Captain Archibald Henderson (later Commandant of the Marine Corps from 1820 to 1859), and his Marine Guard took prominent part in this glorious battle which resulted in the capture of the two enemy vessels. Henderson received silver medal, and he and the Marines of the "Constitution" were included in the thanks of Congress. Captain Charles Stewart, U.S.N., stated in his report of the battle: To Captain Henderson and Lieutenant Freeman, commanding the Marines, he owes his grateful thanks "for the lively and well-directed fire kept up by the detachment under their command."

February 21

1914: During revolutionary troubles at Cape Haitien, Haiti, when the Americans and the consulate at that place were endangered, the Marine Guard of the U.S.S.

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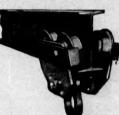


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"Wheeling" landed for their protection. With the presence of the Marines the troubles soon subsided, and the Guard returned aboard the ship.

February 22

1909: The U. S. Atlantic Fleet completed its memorable cruise around the world when it reached Hampton Roads on this date. Marines were on board all the larger vessels. While the fleet was entering the Suez Canal word was received of the earthquake in Sicily, thereby giving this country the opportunity to show its friendship for Italy and its interest in the cause of humanity by giving swift aid to the sufferers. While in Australian waters a brigade composed of 1,000 Marines and 2,500 sailors from the fleet was landed at Sydney, N. S. W., and marched in a grand review of 17,000 troops, Royal Navy, Royal Artillery, and Colonial troops, by the Governor General of Australia. A number of other Australian cities were also visited. Rear Admiral R. D. Evans, U.S.N., was in command of the fleet from Hampton Roads to San Francisco, Rear Admiral C. S. Sperry from San Francisco back to Hampton Roads. Major Dion Williams, U.S.M.C., commanded the Marines.

February 23

1927: The 1st and 3rd Battalions, and 43rd Company of the Fifth Regiment of Marines embarked at Quantico, Va., aboard U.S.S. "Henderson," sailed for Nicaragua, and arrived at Corinto early in the following month. Brigadier General Logan Feland sailed aboard the "Henderson," and upon his arrival in Nicaragua took command of the Marine Corps forces in that country.

The 77th Company of Marines occupied the Logan at

The 77th Company of Marines occupied the Loma, at Managua, at the request of President Diaz.

February 23

1899: Force of 100 Marines under Captain H. L. Draper, U.S.M.C., which had just occupied Alongo, Philippine Islands, proceeded to Benictican where a water party had been attacked by the natives. After the "Nashville" shelled the town the Marines entered. Draper burned the village but provided homes for the peaceful inhabitants in Olongapo.

February 24

1927: With conditions in China daily becoming more critical, and the small force of Marines there considered inadequate to meet the situation, the 4th Regiment which was being hurried from San Diego, Calif., to China, arrived at Shanghai on board U.S.S. "Chaumont." Since that date up to the present the Fourth Marines have been stationed at Shanghai, for the protection of American lives and interests.

February 25

1914: Major General Commandant George Barnett ap-

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America's Finest Radio for Car and Home pointed on above date, served as Commandant of the Marine Corps during the entire period of the World War. He was reappointed on February 25, 1918.

February 26

1927: Observation Squadron No. 1, Marine Corps Aviation, landed in Nicaragua. Marine Corps aviation units performed invaluable service in Nicaragua, not only in combat operations, but also in evacuating the killed, sick, and wounded and in transporting supplies of every description.

February 27

1938: Marine Corps post established at Tientsin, North China. A detachment of about 200 Marines under command of Colonel W. C. James, U.S.M.C., proceeded from Peiping to Tientsin and there took over the barracks which had been maintained for a number of years by the U. S. Army.

February 28

1925: In lieu of the United States Marine Corps Reserve, as established under the Act of August 29, 1916, there was created and established, as a component part of the U. S. Marine Corps, the Marine Corps Reserve consisting of two classes: Fleet Marine Corps Reserve and Volunteer Marine Corps Reserve.

February 28

1931: Congress appropriated funds to allow for the Marine Corps enlisted strength of 17,500. The strength of the Marine Corps in the War of 1812 was 58 officers and 2,200 enlisted men. Mexican War, 60 officers and 2,400 enlisted. Civil War—78 officers, 3,177 enlisted men (April, 1865). Spanish American War, 101 officers, 3,220 enlisted (December 1898). World War—2,474 officers, 70,489 enlisted (November 11, 1918). The strength during the Revolutionary War, is unknown; maximum at any one time estimated at somewhat less than 1,000 officers and men.

February 29

"There has never been a mutiny in the Marine Corps. Hence the motto: Semper Fidelis."

March 1

1860: The U.S.S. "Marion" landed her Marine Guard at Kisembo, on west coast of Africa for the protection of Americans in that region.

March 1

1927: Observation Squadron No. 1, Marine Corps Aviation, under command of Major Ross E. Rowell, U.S. M.C., arrived at Managua from Corinto, Nicaragua, after having been transported from San Diego, Calif., on the U.S.S. "Melville."

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March 2

1902: Marked the end of the memorable march of the Marines across the island of Samar with the return of the battalion to Cavite, P. I.

The island of Samar had been a veritable hot-bed of insurrection. In the late fall of 1901, Major L. W. T. Waller, in command, with four officers including Captain D. D. Porter, Captain H. I. Bearss, and First Lieut. A. S. Williams, about fifty enlisted Marines and a number of native scouts and bearers departed from Cavite and proceeded to Samar for an expedition across the southern part of that island, from Lanang to Basey, for the purpose of opening up the island and the establishment of telegraph line between the two named towns. In this campaign a wild forbidding jungle had to be traversed. Ill-informed guides lost the Americans in the wilderness, and the march was completed only after the severest hardships and privations, and the loss of several men. The force soon ran short of food. Thus deprived and fighting its way over the mountain fastnesses and flooded rivers in a number of fierce encounters with the Moros, the wildest and most savage of the Philippine tribes-all contributed to a most trying experience which demonstrated the island was one requiring a much larger force than a single battalion.

From the Samar Expedition arose a traditional tribute to the honor of those who participated therein, a singular courtesy extended to their indomitable courage, and for a long time thereafter officers and men alike rendered the salute by rising in their presence. "STAND, GENTLEMEN, HE SERVED IN SAMAR," were the

words of homage.

March 3

1817: The Act of Congress, above date, and the orders of the President reduced the peacetime strength of the Marine Corps to a Lieutenant Colonel Commandant, 9 captains, 24 first lieutenants, 13 second lieutenants, 73 sergeants, 73 corporals, 42 drummers and fifers and 750 privates. The other armed branches of the service were also materially reduced.

March 3

1776: In their first overseas expedition a force of Marines and bluejackets under Captain Samuel Nicholas, of the Marines, captured New Providence, Bahamas.

March 3

1815: Congress declared war on Algiers. Marines on board the ships of the Navy took prominent part in the operations in the Mediterranean. This marked the end of tribute-paying to the Barbary corsairs.

March 4

1843: Archibald Henderson commissioned brigadier general. Exactly 24 years before, Henderson had been appointed Lieutenant Colonel Commandant of the Marine Corps. As its fourth Commandant he served in that capacity for forty years.



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March 4

1805: The inauguration of Jefferson and Clinton as President and Vice President, respectively, was enlivened by music from the Marine Band.

March 4

1917: Following the recommendation of the American Consul at Santiago, Cuba, for an expeditionary force of Marines to protect American interests, a six-company battalion of Marines was organized from troops of the First Brigade of Marines in Haiti and transferred to Cuba.

March 5

1918: The U.S.S. "Cyclops" (collier) sailed from Barbadoes for Baltimore, Md., and was never heard of again. Two Marines were on board the ill-fated "Cyclops."

March 5

1848: Armistice concluded following the war with Mexico. A regiment of Marines continued to garrison Alvarado and Laguna on east coast of Mexico until the treaty of peace was ratified, nearly two months later.

March 5

1929: Major General Wendell C. Neville appointed Major General Commandant of the U. S. Marine Corps. General Neville, who had served in many parts of the world, performed distinguished service in France during the World War.

March 6

1941: Even during the World War, the Marines were unable to boast a division. Their largest units were brigades. On the above date it was announced: "These have been raised in status to divisions, stream-lined, completely self-sufficient and composed of 12,000 men each at full war strength."

March 6

1927: Brigadier General Smedley D. Butler, who had been designated to command all the Marines in China, with his staff and brigade officers, sailed from San Francisco, Calif., via S.S. "President Pierce." Upon arriving at Shanghai later in the month General Butler immediately took command of the Marine Corps expeditionary forces, and later as the civil war in China grew worse commanded the Third Brigade of Marines upon its formation at Shanghai.

March 6

1804: Date of death of Lieutenant Colonel William Ward Burrows, first to serve as Commandant of the U. S. Marine Corps, as established on July 11, 1798.

March 7

1927: The increasing violence of the civil war in Nica-

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ragua necessitated the presence of more Marines in that country in which the lives and property of Americans and other foreigners were jeopardized. The Marine Battalion of the Scouting Fleet, made up of detachments from the U.S.S. "Texas," "Florida," and "Arkansas"; the Marine Observation Squadron and 1st Provisional Company (rifle) from San Diego, Calif.; the Fifth Regiment (less 2nd Battalion), and the staff of the Second Brigade under command of Brigadier General Logan Feland, U.S.M.C., arrived in Nicaragua. The Second Brigade, at first constituted as above noted, established garrisons at a number of important towns along the railroad and maintained neutral zones at this time.

March 8

1854: All of the Marines in Commodore Perry's Squadron, in full dress uniform, under command of Major Jacob Zeilin, formed an escort of honor for Perry upon his landing at Osaka to negotiate a treaty with the Emperor of Japan. It was a spectacle long to be remembered by the Japanese.

March 9

1847: Expeditionary force, including strong detachments of Marines from the ships of the fleet landed below Vera Cruz, Mexico. These Marines as well as those on board the ships took active part in the siege, and capture of the city, some twenty days later.

March 10

1783: In the last naval engagement of the Revolutionary War, between the American ship "Alliance" and the British frigate "Sybille." The "Sybille" attacked, and when two enemy ships came to her aid, the "Alliance" sailed away. The Marine Officer of the "Alliance" (the last ship of the Continental Navy), was Lieutenant Thomas Ellenwood.

March 11

1918: Marine flying field established at Miami, Florida, and became the main training center for Marine Corps aviation.

March 11

1778: In the naval engagement between the "Boston" and the British ship "Martha," John Adams (later President of the United States), who at the time was a passenger on the "Boston" on his way to France could not resist the temptation of taking part in the fight. He grabbed a musket and joined in with the Marines in their firing on the enemy, until finally after much effort on the part of the ship's captain, was persuaded to go below to a place of safety.

March 12

1824: Thirty Marines under Major Wainwright quelled a rebellion of a large number of convicts of the Massachusetts State Prison. Wainwright, at the head of his

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March 13

1776: The British sloop "Otter" appeared in Patapsco River, alarming the citizens of Baltimore. Marines of the Maryland warship "Defence" assisted in driving the enemy away.

March 13

1854: Marines have ever performed guard duty. When Commodore Perry decided to send a number of presents to the Emperor of Japan, he selected a guard of Marines from his ship to ensure their safe delivery.

March 14

1863: The first Marine to receive the newly authorized Congressional Medal of Honor was Sergeant Pinkerton R. Vaughn, "for zeal and courage displayed in the performance of unusual and trying service while the vessel (U.S.S. 'Mississippi') was aground and exposed to a heavy fire," in the attack of Admiral Farragut's fleet on the Port Hudson batteries, the night of March 14, 1863.

March 14

1922: The Postmaster General in a letter to the Major General Commandant of the Marine Corps, commended the Marines for their services in putting an end to the mail robberies.

March 15

1889: Great hurricane at Apia, Samoa. Marines were present, on board various American vessels, some of which were destroyed, and took part in salvage operations. Among those lost were First Lieut. F. E. Sutton, U.S.M.C., and a number of enlisted men, drowned.

March 16

1798: The first Marine officer, appointed for duty in the New Navy was Lieutenant Philip Edwards, who was killed in year 1800 in duel.

March 17

1918: The Fifth Regiment of Marines entered the front line trenches opposite the Germans, in Toulon-Troyon Sector, France—the first Marine Corps organization to have that honor.

March 18

1918: Part of the Sixth Regiment of Marines entered the front line trenches, in Toulon-Troyon sector, France. This marked the beginning of the battle operations in which the Fourth Brigade of Marines took part.

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March 19

1928: At Murra, Nueva Segovia, Nicaragua, Marine Corps planes made three separate bombing attacks on group of bandits estimated at 150 in number. The bandits scattered in all directions. Captain F. E. Pierce, U.S.M.C., was wounded—shot in foot.

March 20

1918: Secretary of War Newton D. Baker inspected the Fourth Brigade of Marines in France. During the inspection the Germans bombarded the area, inflicting casualties of two Marine officers and six enlisted men.

March 21

1927: The Fourth Regiment of Marines, under command of Colonel C. S. Hill, with the Expeditionary Battalion of the Asiatic Fleet attached landed at Shanghai, China, was assigned billets and took up the duty of patrolling assigned areas of the International Settlement for the defense of American and other foreign lives and property.

March 22

1917: The 51st Company of Marines which had been doing patrol duty at Santiago, Cuba, during the so-called "Sugar Intervention" was transferred to Guantanamo City. Many other Marine Corps units performed patrol duty in various sections of Cuba at this time—protective measures for foreigners and their property, including the water supply at Guantanamo. Then, too, it was of great importance that the sugar supply to the United States be uninterrupted.

March 22

1927: Rioting was taking place just outside the International Settlement at Shanghai, and mobs of armed men were attempting at times to enter the Settlement. Rifle fire became general along the boundary with occasional shots landing in the billets of the U. S. Marines. At the request of Major General Duncan (British), the 3d Battalion, Fourth Marines was issued orders to "Support British units on the line on call from local commander, along Soochow Creek." This was accomplished by the movement of one trench mortar section, one machine gun section, and one rifle squad to Markham Bridge. On two notable occasions prior to this: during the capture of the Barrier Forts at Canton, in 1856; and during the Boxer insurrection in the summer of 1900. British and American troops fought side by side, in common cause.

March 23

1941: Strength of Marine Corps 40,436, as compared with a total strength of 26,300 same date of previous year.

March 23

1815: In the last battle of the War of 1812, that between the U.S.S. "Hornet" and the British brig "Penguin."



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The Marines, as in all the famous sea duels of that war, fought tenaciously. A typical case was a Marine who had been wounded in the thigh and a little later having the same limb fractured by a falling spanker boom, but undaunted continued to fire his musket at the enemy until their ship surrendered.

March 24

1903: The U. S. Flagship "Olympia" landed a detachment of 30 Marines under the command of Captain H. W. Carpenter, U.S.M.C., to guard the steamship wharf at Puerto Cortez, Honduras, where revolutionary conditions were serious, and where a detachment of Marines from the U.S.S. "Marietta" had been landed the previous day for the protection of the American consulate.

March 25

1863: Marines on U.S.S. "Hartford" and other ships of the fleet participated in engagement with Confederate battery at Warrenton, below Vicksburg, Miss.

March 26

1917: President Woodrow Wilson, in an emergency, issued executive order, increasing the strength of the Marine Corps from 597 officers and 14,981 enlisted men, to that of 693 officers and 17,400 enlisted men—the first instance of its kind in the history of the Corps. That, however, was only the beginning; at the end of World War I, the strength was approximately 75,000 officers and men on active duty.

March 27

1794: Congress authorized the establishment of the Navy, and mindful of the necessity of having Marines on board the vessels, provided that "each of the ships carry a detachment of Marines consisting of one lieutenant and from 45 to 54 enlisted men."

March 28

1927: A three plane formation was patrolling the area adjacent to Leon, Nicaragua, to prevent a threatened attack on that city. One of the planes piloted by Captain H. D. Campbell, U.S.M.C., left the formation to make aerial photographs. While flying 1,500 feet altitude, nine miles east of Leon his plane was suddenly attacked by about 200 riflemen and two machine guns. The plane was hit twelve times and the rudder bar in rear cockpit was shot away. Undaunted, Captain Campbell dived on the group and fired 150 rounds with his fixed gun after which he returned to the airdrome at Managua. Casualties undetermined.

March 29

1936: The strength of the Fourth Marines in China, soon after the government of China had been reorganized, and just prior to the Japanese invasion of North China, was 59 officers and 1,007 enlisted men, given as representing the normal strength of the organization. The

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troubles occasioned by the Japanese invasion some months later, however, necessitated the presence of additional Marines at Shanghai and Tientsin.

March 30

1847: Attack on Alvarado, Mexico, which resulted in its capture. Marines on the U.S.S. "Scourge" took prominent part in the operations. Alvarado had successfully resisted two former attacks.

On this date Congress finally authorized the raising of ten new regiments, for service in the War with Mexico, and gave the Marine Corps a modest increase of twelve company officers and 1,000 enlisted men.

March 31

1917: The 55th Company of Marines was stationed at Nipe Bay, Cuba, during the revolutionary activities in Cuba. Detachments of that company continued to occupy various places in Cuba until withdrawn in May, 1917, for duty overseas in the World War.

On this date Marine Aviation Squadron transferred from Lake Charles, Louisiana, and moved to the newly established flying field at Miami, Florida. By the end of June, 1918, the personnel consisted of 91 officers and 825 enlisted men.

On this date also occurred the formal transfer of the Virgin Islands to the United States. With fitting ceremonies in which Marines participated, the Danish flag was lowered and the American flag raised in its place. A battalion of Marines began garrisoning the Virgin Islands soon afterwards.

April 1

1903: Detachment of 29 Marines, under command of First Lieutenant R. G. McConnell, U.S.M.C., went ashore from U.S.S. "Atlanta" at Santo Domingo City, D. R., for the protection of American interests. The detachment remained ashore for 20 days and performed their duty in an exemplary manner.

April 2

1781: With General LaFayette a passenger on board, the American ship "Alliance" engaged the British ships "Mars" and "Minerva," and the enemy ships were defeated. The Marines of the "Alliance" through the accuracy of their musket fire played an important part in the victory by keeping the opposing forces below the decks.

April 3

1800: Mutiny on board the U. S. Frigate "Congress." Captain Sever complimented the conduct of the Marines in the highest terms. The custom of having the Marines aboard ship quartered nearest to the Commanding Officer has generally been preserved in modern navies.

April 4

1854: Marines and bluejackets landed from U.S.S.



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"Plymouth" at Shanghai, China, and fought Chinese who had been molesting American missionaries.

April 4

1776: Commodore Esek Hopkins' squadron, with Marines on board all the ships, captured the British schooner "Hawk" and bomb brig "Bolton." The Marines performed their fair share in effecting the captures.

April 5

1917: The rolls of the U. S. Marine Corps Reserve bore the names of only 36 men, the day before America's entry in the World War. At the close of the World War, there were 463 reserve officers and approximately 6,800 enlisted personnel, including about 250 women carried as "Marinettes" on the rolls of the Reserve.

April 5

1899: A Colt gun crew of Marines returned aboard ship after serving with the Army in action against Filipino insurgents at Caloocan, La Loma Church, and Malolos, during the early part of the Philippine insurrection.

April 6

1917: Proclamation of the President declared the United States at war with Germany. Strength of the U. S. Marine Corps at this time was 511 officers and 13,214 enlisted men. Strength greatly increased as the war progressed. On November 11, 1918, there were 2,187 officers and 70,489 enlisted men on active duty.

The first American shot fired in the World War was that fired on this date by Corporal Micael B. Chockie, U.S. M.C., across the bow of a boat of the German ship "Cormoran," at Guam.

April 6

1918: The 74th Company, Sixth Marines, in the ruined village of Tresnavaux, France, was raided at night, but successfully repulsed the Germans.

Within one year after the outbreak of World War I, the Marine Corps placed as many enlisted men in France as there were in the Corps when war was declared.

April 7

1917: The Marine section of naval aviation consisted of 5 officers and 30 enlisted men. At the close of the war the strength was 282 officers and 2,180 enlisted men. The strength of the Marine Corps branch of the Naval Militia was 24 officers and 928 enlisted men when mustered into the Federal service as National Naval Volunteers.

April 7

1927: Following attacks on foreigners by Chinese soldiers and the hazardous position of Americans in China, Brigadier General S. D. Butler, with his headquarters, one battery of artillery, and the Sixth Regiment, sailed on board U.S.S. "Henderson" from San Diego, California, for the Far East. Conditions in China necessitated

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further reinforcements for the Marines in China in the spring and summer of 1927.

April 8

1917: Force of Marines and Guardia, including a number of mounted Marines, had spirited engagement with large party of bandits at Las Canitas, D. R. The Americans finally dispersed the bandits by direct assault on their position. Three Marines were wounded; bandit casualties undetermined.

April 8

1779: On this date Captain of Marines Seth Baxter supervised target practice of Marines at Nantasket Roads, when 3½ pounds of powder was expended. This is the first known record, although Marines probably engaged in target practice before this.

April 8

1823: Marines were most active in fighting pirates in the West Indies at this period of our history. On the above date Marines from the American ship "Galliniper" took part in chasing the pirate vessel "Pilot" off the coast of Cuba, at Puerto Escondido.

April 9

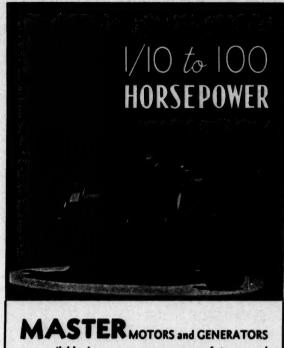
1919: Brigadier General S. D. Butler relieved Brigadier General E. K. Cole as commanding general of the Fifth Brigade of Marines in France. The Fifth Brigade, which included the 11th Regiment and the 13th Regiment, arrived in France in September, 1918. The 11th Regiment was split up, its several units being spread all over France in the performance of guard duty. The 13th Regiment, like the 11th, performed duty in the various posts in the Services of Supply. The Fifth Brigade Machine Gun Battalion, commanded by Major E. A. Perkins, U.S.M.C., performed duty at Camp Pontanezan, Brest, during its entire stay in France.

April 10

1833: President Andrew Jackson ordered that the uniform of the Marine Corps be "grass green," as worn by the Marines during the Revolutionary War, in lieu of the blue uniform which had been worn since 1797. In spite of the fact that "tradition dies hard," the uniform after a few years was changed back to the blue.

April 11

1904: The first Marines to do duty on Midway Island consisted of a detachment of 20 enlisted men under the command of Second Lieutenant Clarence S. Owen. The detachment sailed from San Francisco on the U.S.S. "Supply," on the above date, and arrived at Midway on May 2, 1904. The Pacific cable was being laid at the time. A number of laborers, mostly Japanese, on the island, were destroying the bird life, including the albatross, whose valuable feathers the Japanese were anxious to obtain. The principal duties of the Marines was to



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restore order on the island and prevent the further destruction of its birds. The duty was performed; the Marines remained until the post at Midway was abandoned in March, 1908.

Because of its strategic position, Midway has since then received considerable attention by the United States.

April 12

1918: The Sixth Regiment of Marines sustained its first heavy loss in the World War when the 74th Company, while encamped at Fontaine St. Robert, France, was bombarded by the Germans, mostly with gas shells. Due partly to the suddenness of the attack the results were disastrous. Nine officers and about 220 enlisted men were evacuated to the hospital the following day. The bad effects of the disaster were offset a few days later, however, by repelling further attacks with heavy losses to the enemy.

April 12

1861: A company of Marines took part in the naval relief of Fort Pickens—Civil War operation, at Pensacola, Florida. The conduct of Lieutenant John C. Cash and his Marines was acknowledged by Colonel Brown of the Army, who stated: "The Colonel commanding takes pleasure in publishing his entire approval of the conduct and his appreciation of the services of Lieutenant Cash and his command, which have been of great value, and always cheerfully rendered."

April 13

1931: Bandit chieftain Pedro Blandon moved to the east coast of Nicaragua, attacked Logtown, near Puerto Cabezas, during the absence of Guardia Nacionals. Blandon and his band were later defeated. Captain Pefley, U.S.M.C., was killed during the action. Blandon also was killed.

April 14

1865: Marines at the navy yard, Washington, D. C., guarded the conspirators following the assassination of President Lincoln.

April 15

1914: The First Regiment of the First Advance Base Brigade of Marines sailed from New Orleans, La., on board U.S.S. "Hancock" for Mexico, arrived at Vera Cruz a week later and immediately took part in the capture and occupation of that city. Colonel C. G. Long was in command of the regiment.

April 16

1903: Marines from U.S.S. "Atlanta" landed at Santo Domingo City, D. R., for the protection of American interests during revolutionary troubles.

April 16

1920: Corporal Roy L. Villars, U.S.M.C. (officer of the Gendarmerie d'Haiti), was awarded the Navy Cross by

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April 17

1927: Civil war again having broken out in China, during which the situation at Shanghai became critical for the foreign settlements and consulates, it was found necessary to increase the comparatively small force of Marines in that country for the protection of our nationals. Accordingly, a composite force, consisting of the 3d Battalion, Sixth Regiment, the 2nd Battalion, Fourth Regiment, 1st Battalion, Tenth Regiment (artillery), a light tank platoon, one company of engineers, and an aviation unit sailed from the United States on board S.S. "President Grant" for the Far East, disembarked at Olongapo, P. I., early in the following month, and soon proceeded to Shanghai via U.S.S. "Chaumont."

April 17

1900: The American Flag first raised over Samoa by the Marine detachment of the U.S.S. "Abarenda" which was in Samoan waters at the time. Sergeant Thomas Jones was in command of the Marines. Appropriate honors were rendered in connection with the flag raising.

April 18

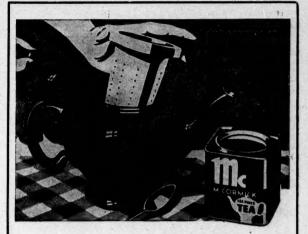
1847: Fighting force of the Gulf Squadron under command of Commodore M. C. Perry, U.S.N., numbering 1,500 officers, Seamen and Marines reached Lobos Island, coast of Mexico, preparatory to the capture of the important port of Tuxpan. After a vigorous assault by the Marines and Seamen the stronghold surrendered. Marines took part in the principal operations at sea on both coasts of Mexico during the Mexican War.

April 19

1917: Three companies of Marines, under command of Major J. M. Salladay, began garrisoning the newly purchased Virgin Islands. During the week following the arrival of the Marine battalion at the Virgin Islands the equipment and guns for the battery were landed and taken to the emplacements which were being cleared for the battery. The battalion headquarters were located at St. Thomas.

April 20

1918: The bad effects of the enemy gas shell attack on the 74th Company of Marines on April 12 were offset



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April 20-21 figure prominently in the histories of both the Fifth and Sixth Regiments of Marines, for on that

day they vanquished the Germans.

On the night of April 20-21, 1918, after the enemy had put down a box barrage around the outpost town of Villers, the "Hindenburg Circus" attacked with flamethrowers, grenades, and knives. This raid was repulsed by the 84th Company, Sixth Marines.

April 21

1898: War with Spain declared. The Marines took prominent part in the war. A Marine expeditionary battalion, under command of Colonel R. W. Huntington, was despatched to Guantanamo, Cuba, in early June, 1898, where they immediately went into action with the Spanish army in that vicinity. Marines on board the warships also played a prominent part in the big naval battles of the war. In addition Marines guarded Spanish prisoners of war including Admiral Cervera and the Spanish captives following the Battle of Santiago, early in July, 1898.

April 21

1914: Second Regiment of Marines (from U.S.S. "Prairie") under command of Colonel W. C. Neville, were the first to land at Vera Cruz, Mexico. When conditions in Mexico became grave, and action on the part of our Government was contemplated, as many officers and men of the Marine Corps as possible were mobilized for duty in that country. The Second Regiment embarked on U.S.S. "Prairie" at Pensacola, Florida, early in March, arrived off Vera Cruz a few days later, and was the first to land and go into armed action against the Mexican forces. At this time the Marines were serving in conjunction with naval contingents from the warships at Vera Cruz, all the American landing forces being under naval command. The fighting of the Mexicans, for the most part, took the form of sniping from windows, church towers, and roofs of houses. The Second Regiment, while marching up "Calle de Montesinos," was fired upon from many directions, which was quite intense at times. However, the rifle fire of the Marines, assisted by a number of Colt guns, together with a house to house search restored order. In addition to the Second Regiment, a battalion consisting of twenty officers and 632 enlisted men was assembled from the ships of the American Fleet and took part in the first day's fighting. The First Regiment of Marines landed the following day and took part in the combat operations, which by this time was diminished, consisting mainly of desultory rifle firing. Colonel John A. Lejeune, U.S.M.C., arrived at Vera Cruz on April 22, and assumed command of all naval forces ashore in

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Mexico, relieving Colonel W. C. Neville, who was in command of the Marines ashore during the day and night of April 21. Later, during the occupation, upon the arrival of General Funston and the Army forces, the Marines served under Army command, and remained in Mexico until late in November, 1914, when they returned to the United States. The Marines were highly commended for their services in this campaign by both Navy and Army. A number, both officers and enlisted men, received the Congressional Medal of Honor for their conduct, distinguishing themselves conspicuously by gallantry and intrepidity above and beyond the call of duty.

April 22

1918: The Germans shelled the Supply Company of the Fifth Règiment, Verdun Sector, France, killing two men, wounding three, and killing and wounding a number of horses and mules. The Germans repeated their shelling attacks on the Supply Company, Fifth Marines the following night. A number of Marines were commended for their conduct during these operations. For example, Corporal Wolcott Winchenbaugh, 18th Company, Fifth Marines, was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross, on the following citation:

"On April 22, 1918, when the patrol of which he was a member was rushed by superior numbers near the enemy's trenches, he displayed exceptional coolness and courage before and after the wounding of his leader, Second Lieutenant A. L. Sundval, U.S.M.C., whom he rescued from the hands of the enemy, and half dragged and half carried back to his own lines."

April 22

1898: Sergeant Philip Gaughan, of the Marine Guard, U.S.S. "Nashville," fired the first shot of the Spanish-American War at 5:40 A.M., on this date. Later, "for extraordinary bravery and coolness while cutting the cables leading from Cienfuegos, Cuba, under heavy fire of the enemy," on May 11, 1898, Sergeant Gaughan was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor.

April 22

1898: The day following the declaration of war with Spain, the First Marine Battalion, under command of Lieut. Colonel R. W. Huntington (24 officers and 623 enlisted men), sailed from New York on board the U.S.S. "Panther," for Cuba.

April 23

1914: In addition to the First and Second Regiments, which had landed at Vera Cruz, Mexico, and taken part in the operations leading to the capture and occupation of that city, another regiment (the Third), sailed from Philadelphia, Pa., on the S.S. "Morro Castle," a chartered vessel, and arrived at Vera Cruz April 30, 1914. The Third Regiment assisted in the occupation.

April 24

1918: In the early fighting of the Marines in the World



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War, in the Verdun Sector, France, Gunnery Sergeant Arthur H. Johnson, Fifth Marines, displayed conspicuous leadership with his combat group while engaged with superior forces of the enemy. For that he was cited in General Orders No. 35, Second Division, May 10, 1918.

April 25

1805: "Courage is a traditional quality of military men. It often requires a high type of courage for a commander to make a decision in battle; but, for the subordinate, it is the carrying out of the decision that demands the utmost in courage and devotion to duty." Sometimes the subordinate must act on his own initiative, sometimes against great odds. An outstanding example of such courage was that shown by Lieutenant Presley N. O'Bannon with only six Marines and an aggregation of one hundred or more Greeks and Arabs during an assault on the fort at Derne, in our war with Tripoli, on this date. Derne had been reached after a very trying march of several hundred miles across African deserts, when camels were employed as the vehicles of transportation. It was highly necessary that Derne be promptly captured before being reinforced by Tripolitan troops. O'Bannon with his command under the cover of a few shots from supporting naval vessels made a desperate assault on the enemy's position, but was driven back at first by a vastly superior enemy force. Reinforced by General William Eaton's little expeditionary force, they swept forward and in hand-to-hand fighting drove the enemy from his strong defensive positions, captured the fort, and raised over it the Stars and Stripes. This was the first and only time that our Flag was ever raised over an Old World fortress prior to the first World War.

April 26

1784: The last mention of a Continental Marine, in any of the known records, was that of Private Robert Stout, who was serving on board the "Alliance"—the last vessel of the Continental Navy. Soon after the close of the Revolutionary War, the Navy and the Corps of Marines, like the Army, were disbanded, with nothing remaining but a glorious record.

April 27

1798: Because of the hostile attitude of certain foreign nations toward the new republic, the creation of a navy and with it a corps of Marines became necessary. On this date Congress took far-reaching steps for defense, by authorizing the construction, fitting out, arming and manning of 12 vessels of 22 guns each. Marine complements were provided for all of the new vessels.

April 27

1897: The United States Marine Band and two battalions of Marines took part in the ceremonies at the unveiling of the tomb of President Grant in New York City. Lieut. Colonel J. H. Higbee commanded the Marine battalions. Francisco Fanciulli was Leader of the Band.

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April 28

1920: Eight officers of the U. S. Marine Corps were decorated on this date, by the President of Haiti, with the Haitian "Medaille Militaire": Colonel John H. Russell; Colonel Frederic M. Wise; Colonel R. S. Hooker; Lieutenant Colonel L. McCarty Little; Major Thomas C. Turner; Major A. A. Vandegrift; Major Ralph H. Shepard; Major W. N. Hill. The decorations followed a reception at the Presidential Palace.

April 29

1814: "Every Officer, Seaman, and Marine did his duty, which is the highest compliment I can pay them." Those were the words of Captain L. Warrington of the "Peacock" in letter to the Secretary of the Navy, following the victory of that vessel over the British ship "Epervier" on April 29, 1814.

April 29

1914: The Third Regiment of Marines, under command of Colonel F. J. Moses, arrived at Vera Cruz, Mexico, from the United States. A battalion of this regiment under the command of Major J. H. Russell, proceeded to El Tejar, near Vera Cruz, and relieved the ship detachments at that place.

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RIP VAN WINKLES

(Continued from page 64)

columnist and author of many top notch radio programs. To get the real atmosphere of life in the Marine Corps, Mr. Medbury enlisted in the Marines for a month's duration. He ate, slept, worked and played alongside a thousand counterparts of his two famous or rather infamous characters. Through the courtesy of the Marine Corps, he obtained permission to live for a month at the Marine Base in San Diego, California, and there he was the month preceding the opening broadcast of Capt. Flagg and Sgt. Quirt, not just seeing how the Marines lived—but also taking part in that life.

In the new series, Mr. Medbury often has the two tough guys turning out not quite so tough when put up against the younger recruits. They are outsmarted by the younger fry, both with their girls and with their su-

periors.

In other words, the tough guys who horrified and fascinated in the 20's have to go some to catch attention in the world of 1941, and go some they do, even to being involved with a goat as a mascot. They show the contrast between the actual fighting man and the trainee.

Capt. McLaglen should salute Capt. Flagg, for where one begins and the other ends is hard to tell. For like his new radio role, McLaglen was a Captain in the British Army and roamed the seven seas. That's the reason Capt. McLaglen plays the part of Capt. Flagg to the army. That's why every word he says rings true of army life. Victor McLaglen, the winner of Hollywood's highest award, is the veteran of two wars.

Born in a quiet well bred English home, the son of a bishop, McLaglen rebelled against the restrictions of Clerical life and ran away in his teens to join the British Life Guards. War immediately broke out in South Africa and the young man saw plenty of action fighting Boers. When World War I upset the world in 1914, McLaglen joined up with the first call to arms and was stationed in Mesopotamia with the Irish Fusilliers. His bravery, his coolness, under fire won him a Captaincy. He was also appointed Provost Marshal in Bagdad.

How gruff, rough, fighting Capt. McLaglen got into

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motion pictures is also a story in itself. Between wars he went to Canada and made use of his boxing reputation in the Army to challenge the heavyweights in the provinces. He won the boxing championship of Eastern Canada and might be in the ring yet, but for a booking agent who signed him to do a wrestling act on a vaude-ville circuit. That was the way McLaglen really saw the world. He wrestled his way through the South Seas to Australia, back to England and on to Africa.

Wrestling in front of the footlights gave McLaglen a taste of the stage, and after World War I, he entered motion pictures in England. His first picture was "The Glorious Adventure" with Lady Diana Manners. His success in England attracted American movie scouts, and brought him to America in "The Beloved Brute." His first big Hollywood picture was "What Price Glory," in which he made the role of Capt. Flagg a famous one. This was such a hit that the battling Capt. went on to "Cock-Eyed World," "Women of All Nations" and "Hot Pepper" and later, "The Informer," which brought him the Academy Award—and now, "Call Out The Marines."

Edmund Lowe, who so ably assists Capt. Flagg in his run-ins with authority, also typifies to many minds Sgt. Quirt, the slick guy who knows his way around the world and any army camp. Edmund Lowe was born in San Jose, California. He went to public school in San Jose and graduated from Santa Clara University at the tender age of eighteen. At that time he was the youngest student to have ever received his Bachelor of Arts degree at this University.

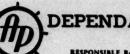
While in college Lowe became interested in the stage. He made all the college plays and was determined to make a name for himself in the theater. In fact, an ambitious young graduate, his very first venture was a Shakespearean repertoire venture, which needless to say flooped

Then to make ends meet, he joined a group of crack college baseball players, an all star team, and toured this country and the Orient. When he got back to California, he went back to his first love, the stage. He was fortunate enough to get into a good stock company in San Francisco. This weekly changing of shows gave Edmund Lowe the versatility and variety of roles that directors love. No actor has played a greater variety of roles.

He attracted attention of New York when he appeared in "The Brat" on the Los Angeles stage, and took the play to Broadway where he had one of those highly successful long runs, only possible in our biggest city. In turn his successful stage plays in New York attracted Hollywood, and he came back to appear in a run of comedies and murder mysteries.

With two such skirt-chasing heroes, it is difficult to have just one leading lady. However, one little gal who appears with Capt. Flagg and Sgt. Quirt frequently is Miss Kathleen Fitz. She has the wise-cracking tongue to answer their quibs, outsmarts them at their game. One week she is the little soda-jerker, the next the sales girl in a shop or the society girl looking for a week-end guest.

The program is good listening if you know life from the inside of a Marine Base and amusing if you do not.



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BOOK REVIEWS

(Continued from page 62)

"The orthodox Field Service Regulation concept of infantry as the force which closes with the enemy and 'completes his destruction in close combat' is due for considerable modification, if it does not die outright."

The motorized infantryman, says Marshall, can surprise but cannot close, due to the extensive use of armor and heavier guns in area defense resulting from the extensive employment of armored forces. "The infantry remains the principal arm, but not the arm of decision. It must be made complete by tanks and aviation."

"Final victory in war is obtained by the seizure of the ground."

"Without the tank the rear of the air force is largely uncovered and without the airplane the front of the tank is largely blind."

Every citizen should read with great care the final chapter in which Mr. Marshall shows that "the more industrialized a country becomes, the more vulnerable it is to the present forms of attack."

MELVIN M. JOHNSON, JR.

SELECTION BOARD

(Continued from page 60)

tant quartermaster and assistant paymaster duty only, contained in the Act of July 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 537, 34 U. S. Code 632a):

"That the recommendation of selection boards in the cases of officers assigned to such duty shall be based upon their comparative fitness to perform the duties prescribed for them."

9. No discretion is vested in the Secretary of the Navy or in any other person to prescribe a method of selection to be followed by a selection board, and any communication from any source which even remotely suggests that the board depart from the clear instructions prescribed by statute law is illegal. (Decision of the Secretary of the Navy, Apr. 27, 1931, file EN/A17-31(310422).)

Navy, Apr. 27, 1931, file ÈN/A17-31 (310422).)
10. The following oath or affirmation shall be administered to the recorder by the president of the board:

"You, Major LePage Cronmiller, Jr., do solemnly swear (or affirm) that you will keep a true record of the proceedings of this board."

The following oath or affirmation shall be administered by the recorder to the members of the board:

"You, and each of you, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that you will, without prejudice or partiality, and having in view both the special fitness of officers and the efficiency of the naval service, perform the duties imposed upon you as provided by law."

11. When the board has made the necessary decisions, it shall address a communication to the Secretary of the Navy stating separately the number of officers who have been agreed upon and will be recommended in the board's report as best fitted, or fitted, respectively, to assume the duties of the next higher grade. The board will thereupon be furnished by the Secretary of the Navy with a state-

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ment, as directed by the President, giving the percentage, if any, of the officers adjudged fitted for promotion which shall be recommended for continuance in the active list to meet the immediate requirements of the Navy.

12. The proceedings of the board shall be conducted insofar as may be practicable in accordance with the pro-

visions of Naval Courts and Boards.

13. The names of the officers recommended or reported by the board shall be entered in the handwriting of the recorder. The report of the board shall be signed by all the members and shall contain the following certificate:

"We, the undersigned, do hereby certify that:

 We have carefully considered the case of every officer whose name was furnished the board by the Secretary of the Navy.

(2) In the opinion of at least six (6) of the members, the officers herein recommended as best fitted for promotion are the best fitted of all those under consideration to assume the duties of the next higher grade.

(3) In the opinion of at least six (6) of the members, the officers herein adjudged fitted for promotion are fitted to assume the duties of the next higher

grade.

- (4) In the opinion of at least six (6) of the members the officers herein recommended for continuance on the active list are the best fitted, of those herein adjudged fitted for promotion, to be continued on the active list to meet the immedate requirements of the Navy.
- (5) In the opinion of at least six (6) of the members, the officers herein reported in accordance with paragraph 4 (c) of the board's precept have reports and records which indicate their unsatisfactory performance of duty in their present grade and indicate that they would not satisfactorily perform the duties of a higher grade. (In the event there is no officer reported in accordance with paragraph 4 (c) of this precept, this sub-paragraph will be omitted.)
- (6) The foregoing recommendations of the board in the cases of officers who are assigned to assistant quartermaster and assistant paymaster duty only are based upon their comparative fitness to perform the duties prescribed for them."
- 14. The recommendations of the board shall be regarded by the members of the board and the recorder as confidential. Upon completion of its proceedings, but not before eleven (11) full days have elapsed, including the date of the convening of the board, the board shall forward the record of its proceedings to the Judge Advocate General of the Navy.

FRANK KNOX, Secretary of the Navy.

The President has approved report Marine Corps Selection Board. Officers recommended for promotion to Lieutenant Colonel are as follows. As best fitted:

John Kellogg Martenstein Frederick Calvin Biebush Donald Spicer Frank Percival Snow Walter William Wensinger Lawson Harry MacPherson Sanderson



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the immediate requirements of the Navy.

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George Roland Weeks
Clifton Revell Moss.
As fitted.
Ralph Donald McAfee.

All fitted officers retained on the active list to meet the immediate requirements of the Navy.

FLANK PROTECTION

(Continued from page 58)

had no blankets, no hot food, no water. The shallow "foxholes" were their only protection against the crashing shells that showered down. I have here extracts of a Despatch. "9:45 PM Four October Phone

"From Fourth Brigade to Second Division

"Have repelled two counter-attacks possibly three. We need all the artillery protection we can get. Can the Division have an aviator locate enemy batteries so that counter battery can be done. Our men are digging in and doing all that man can do to hold out, but something must be done to keep down enemy's fire. Our losses are about fifty per cent—more among officers and sergeants."

Pressure on the left flank was considerably relieved by an attack at 6:15 am October fifth. A battalion of the Sixth Marines stormed a large redoubt west of Blanc Mont capturing two hundred thirteen prisoners and

seventy-five light and heavy machine guns.

On the night of October fifth-sixth plans were perfected for the final reduction of the St. Etienne ridge and the occupation of the high ground beyond. The French were to advance on St. Etienne, the Sixth Marines and Twentythird were to carry the ridge.

The attack was launched at 6:30 am after an hour's artillery preparation. Heavy flanking fire from the right slowed up the advance somewhat but at 9:30 am the attack-

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NEW ORLEANS

NOVEMBER, 1941

ing troops had all gained their objectives. The French forced an entrance into St. Etienne but were driven out. Fighting in the town continued throughout the day and the town changed hands several times.

The tactical situation was somewhat improved the evening of October sixth. French units on the left flank of the Division were well up and making continuous progress in spite of most desperate resistance by the enemy. On the right flank, however the French had not yet succeeded in capturing Bemont Chateau. This condition necessitated a refusal of the Division's right flank.

Starting on the night October sixth-seventh the Division was gradually relieved by the thirty-sixth Division. The troops of the thirty-sixth had never been under fire and it was necessary to feed them into the lines by degrees.

The difficulties of exchanging forces in so active a sector can only be appreciated by those in Command. Everything possible was done to give the newcomers an opportunity to harden to it. They were supported by battalions from the Second Division, the Second Engineers and the entire Second Artillery Brigade. As a result the men of the Thirty-sixth soon became oriented and fought with splendid valor. Their attack on October eighth with the Ninth Infantry and Sixth Marines in close support was delivered with great force and resulted in a substantial gain. Relief of the Third and Fourth Brigades was completed on the night October ninth-tenth. The Second Division Artillery Regiments and Engineers staved in line to support the infantry of the Thirty-sixth Division in the advance to the Aisne River.

The most costly to the Germans, was the holding of these strong German Divisions on this front when they were so sorely needed elsewhere.

Losses to Second Division during the period from October second to tenth were forty-one Officers and six hundred eighty-five men killed, one hundred sixty-two officers and three thousand five hundred men wounded, six officers and five hundred seventy-nine men missing—total two hundred nine officers and four thousand seven hundred sixty-four men. Its captures included forty-eight officers and one thousand nine hundred fifteen men, twenty-five guns, three hundred thirty-two machine guns.

Conclusion

I hope there has been some analysis of this action that may help others as it has helped me, and the high spots that I shall always remember are: first, that had the forces on the left and right of the Second Division been able to advance as planned the losses to the Division would have been comparatively slight; second, that the rapid advance of the Second Division left the hostile flanks in the air and permitted a later advance of friendly forces on the flanks; third, that a Commanding General in all respects (General Lejeune) and a staff hard to equal visualized when they employed those eight Battalions in column; and last, that the mission was carried out as planned but the Division could not move forward and exploit the advantage gained because of the unprotected flanks.

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2-Military History of the World War-Girard L. Mc-

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THE CAVALIER ROUGE

(Continued from page 54)

exploit de Bournazel and Aage rode hell-for-leather, pouring out their rollicking song, through the gates of the holy city of El Mers, the first to enter it.

The following day, his wounds cared for, de Bournazel called for volunteers on foot to occupy by surprise at dawn the neighboring kasbahs, or forts, of Iguererni. A fellowofficer, Captain Blaque-Belair, was seriously wounded in the early stages of the action. Once more de Bournazel had to perform pordigies of valor to rally his handful of troops to a smashing victory. His citation said in part: "Officer of the highest moral valor. By his enthusiasm and sang-froid he gained control of a difficult situation. His captain wounded at his side, he took command and led a charge against a body that had penetrated, armed with knives, into the command. Despite heavy losses he rallied his troops to the peak of his own valor.'

Shortly after, with the Moyen Atlas tribes in full surrender, and himself on the verge of a captaincy, de Bournazel returned to France. Ahead of him loomed the Riff campaign and, after a year's service with the 11th Cuirassiers, de Bournazel returned to Morocco as an officer in the Intelligence Service. It was a propitious time for a man of action. Across the border Abd-el-Krim's tribesmen were sweeping on in an unbroken series of victories over the inept, demoralized garrisons of the Spanish-Morocan Zone.

In the beginning of the ensuing Riff campaign, when Abd-el-Krim carried his fight across the French border, de Bournazel was attached to the Bureau of Native Affairs. This auxiliary to the combat forces is officered by men who are masters of the native dialects, who know the psychology of the native tribes, and who often, by skilful negotiations, win their point without the costly recourse to war. Later, as the intensity of the struggle grew, he took active part in command of the native troops known as the Goumiers, their body as a Goum.

In fighting ability the Goums ranked but little lower than the regular Moroccan or Algerian mounted and dismounted troops, far above the partisans furnished by the tribes. In all there were one hundred Goums in the French ranks. Each comprised two infantry sections of forty men each, and two mounted platoons of thirty each, a total of 140 men. Armed with the Lebel carbine, bayonet, and a cavalry saber slung lengthwise under the left leg when mounted, while the infantry sections also carried a machete-like coupe-coupe for hand-to-hand fighting, they were a mobile, war-wise outfit. Clad in khaki burnouses, with black and

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white turbans, and a blue sash like that of the Foreign Legion wound about the waist, the hawk-nosed, dignified Goumiers were fighting men to delight the soul of a de Bournazel. In action the Goums act as supports for the irregulars and partisans, a motley lot whose chief value is to act as scouts to develop the position of the enemy, but with little defensive strength. When not in the field the Goumiers camp on the outskirts of the military posts with their women and herds.

In his dual capacity as a military leader and intelligence specialist de Bournazel blazed his way to a lasting fame in Riff campaign of 1925-1926 under the command of Lyautey and Petain. Scarcely a column moved in the region to which he had been assigned that the regulars did not seek his aid in the hazardous work of the advance guard. And as the campaign marched to its successful culmination the legendary fame of the brilliant young cavalryman mounted.

It was in the Riff campaign that de Bournazel won his sobriquet of The Guynemer of Morocco in addition that of the Homme Rouge, given in tribute to his valor and seeming charm against death. The high-light of the campaign came to de Bournazel when, in June and July of 1925, the tribes of the North Taza region went over to Abd-el-Krim under the threat of retaliation if they remained loyal to France, and the promise of rich loot if they swore allegiance to his green standard. At the time Captain de Bournazel's command was cooperating with the warriors of the still loyal Branes. From the beginning of that service he gave proof after proof of his gallantry, skill and his extraordinary authority over his men. At one time, betraved by their Kaid, de Bournazel met the issue with his usual contempt of danger. He foiled the attempts of Kaid Khelladi to assinate him, resisted successfully repeated Riffian attacks, and fought his way out of the territory of the Branes on horse and on foot to the safety of the French lines. In one instance, for which he was cited, de Bournazel cut his way through the assault of converging columns that at one time completely encircled his loyal

Little wonder that the stripling captain's reputation mounted throughout all French and Spanish Morocco, and echoed in France, not only through a flaming courage, but also through the coquetry of that scarlet cloak that seemed to act as a shield against enemy bullets and knives.

With the pacification of the Riff a fait accompli, de Bournazel in 1927 returned to France with the Cross of the Legion of Honor and three citations to his credit. There he married and established his foyer, but life in a quiet garrison town was to play a minor and fleeting part in the destiny that had been marked for him. The young war eagle yearned for the pulsing life in Africa with his native warriors. Morocco drew him like a magnet with its unremitting warfare, its part in the welding of a great empire for France.

The major factor that turned de Bournazel's nostalgic thoughts toward Morocco was the projected conquest of the Tafilalet, long a thorn in the side of French Morocco. The Tafilalet, a giant oasis, lay 200 miles to the south of the northern border, on a route that skirted the eastern flank of the Grand Atlas range. Past it ran a caravan route to Agadir on the Atlantic seaboard, 325 miles in

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length. It lay on the edge of the Sahara, with the Algerian border 100 miles to the eastward. With its flanks watered on the west by the Gheris River and on the east by the Ziz, lush with date palms, orchards and vegetable gardens, the oasis of the Tafilalet sheltered an even hundred villages and 40,000 souls, with the Citadel of Risani as its capital.

An ideal refuge, as yet untouched by the military program of Marshal Lyautey, its borders were crowded with the brigands, murderers and native deserters who fled to its sanctuary from the orderly march of the French pacification. And from its borders sallied surprise attacks on caravans, French columns and on neighboring tribes. To its borders came loot, women and slaves captured in the periodic forays.

To this refuge had come one Belkacem, a carpenter from the north, wanted for murder and lesser crimes. There, with intrigue, poison and the knife he had forged to its leadership. Emboldened by the seeming inactivity of the French, Belkacem widened the scope of his operations until from the obscure role of a worker in wood he had built an oasis empire.

It was not until late in January 1932 that the French found time from more pressing tasks to plan a campaign whose objective was to clean out Belkacem's hotbed of anarchy. He, in the meantime, emboldened by his successful raids and growing prestige, boldly proclaimed himself as the True Prophet, and the Sultan as an upstart and a puppet of the French.

Hardly had de Bournazel returned to Morocco for his third tour of duty before General Giraud, in command of the Confins-Saharien region, had him assigned to the responsibility of organizing a Bureau of Native Affairs at Erfoud, close to the north boundary of the Tafilalet. It was a post that any officer of the XIXth French Army Corps, serving in Africa, would have coveted. Not content, however, with purely administrative duties, de Bournazel lost little in striking two sharp blows at the enemy. With his flair for swift and audacious moves he routed Belkacem's men in the outlying strongholds of the Djebel Agni and the Ksar de Tourrongin, feats that helped immeasurably in forging the ring of steel about the confines of the Tafilalet.

Speedily he followed these successes by planting secret agents in the heart of the Tafilalet. Their chief mission was to learn whether Belkacem, now undoubtedly aware that his kingdom had at last been marked for attack, had begun steps to meet the French plans. To him one night in Erfoud, came one of the agents with startling news. Essaying for the first time his self-appointed role of prophet, Belkacem had summoned his chieftains to the courtyard of Risani. Before his so-called Palace of Justice, in reality a great sentry box, with his flag spread on the ground to signify that a memorable act was to be played, Belkacem delivered his prophecy.

On a certain date, so ran his prophecy, the French would attack in force. Further, so it ran, he would meet their columns at a specified point on the borders of the Tafilalet, and roll them back in confusion. This electrifying news de Bournazel promptly relayed to General Giraud at his Bou Denib headquarters, fifty kilometers to the northeast of Erfoud. That blue-eyed, dynamic six-footer laid his plans swiftly, advancing the date of the attack well in advance of Belkacem's prophesied coup.

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Separate landing fields for the five escadriiles were hastily prepared. Bases were installed and troops alerted. The success of the attack hinged upon two factors, speed and secrecy. His basic preparations well in hand Giraud threw the gears of his machine into mesh. From the four cardinal points of the compass his mobile force, in separate columns, marched by night to avoid detection by Belkacem's spies. At the end of ten forced night marches, ranging as high as fifty kilometers a march, the columns were in position for a dawn attack. It had been a miracle of perfectly coordinated movement, a perfect march schedule.

That dawn broke after a night of bitter cold. A seeming paradox on the edge of the Sahara but Lautey, with his gift for striking phrases, had once said: "Morocco is a cold country where the sun is very hot." In the ranks of the four columns were units that would have warmed the heart of Kipling. Units of the famed Foreign Legion, squadrons of Moroccans, Algerians and Senegalese, Goumiers and partisans, armored cars, light tanks, mountain artillery. Troops both mounted and dismounted. In the groupment of the western column Captain de Bournazel had command of a force of eight hundred warriors, partisans mainly, with his leavening troop of Goumiers as the spearhead.

Red-walled Risani was the main objective of the drive. Through the tangle of underbrush and irrigation ditches the light tank column of the northern force smashed, clearing the way for the following foot units. On the signal for the advance the planes of the accompanying escadrilles had soared overhead to unload their light bombs on Risani's citadel. The short seventy-fives of the armored tanks sent their explosive shells screaming into the red walls and gates of Risani. Inside milled a garrison demoralized by the surprise of the lightning attack; a prophet whose robes were slipping. On the double the four columns raced to exploit their initial success.

At the head of his column, now strengthened by a mounted company of the Legion, de Bournazel outdistanced his field. Scorning the nearest breach in the red walls he hurled his men straight at Risani's shattered gates. Inside the hornet's nest his men spread fanwise, de Bournazel's flaming cloak their battle flag. In fierce hand-to-hand combat they captured Belkacem's treasure chests, his harem and his flag and put the outwitted garrison to mad flight. Surrounded by his picked guard of two hundred horsemen the false prophet escaped through a breach in the walls, and fled to the westward. Straight at them rode a cavalry subaltern, Lieutenant Rillebut, with eight troopers. In a running fight they killed the brother and the nephew of Belkacem, but the wily Belkacem bore a charmed life that day.

A hastily organized column of five mounted squadrons and a motorized company of the Legion followed in hot pursuit. Eighty kilometers to the westward it fell on Belkacem's night encampment and wiped it out almost to the man. Belkacem's flight ended when he crossed the neutral border of the Spanish colony of Rio del Oro on the Atlantic seaboard. There he found sanctuary, a false prophet and pretender, shorn of his prestige, harmless as a pigeon.

It was at Guelmina, on the long caravan route from the coast to the Sahara, where I first learned the salient details of the conquest of the Tafilalet. At the time I was on my



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way from Marrakech, with credentials from the Navy Department, as a semi-official observer of the operations in the Grand Atlas. Guelmina lay just within the borders of General Giraud's region of the Confins-Saharien. Its military post bore the name of Poste Lenoir, in honor of Colonel Lenoir. At the top of the ridge that looked down five hundred feet upon Guelmina's oasis was a sergeant's outpost garrison. It bore the name of Poste Zissen in memory of a Danish sergeant of the Foreign Legion. Only a year before, in a blinding snowstorm, two French columns had made an epic fight on that ridge. Separated by the fury of the storm Colonel Lenoir's flying column had met the brunt of the fierce onslaught of the enemy tribesmen. When the second column reached its objective, and won the day, they found the dead body of Lenoir. Across it, like a shield, lay Sergeant Zissen, hacked to death by Ber-

In the officers' popotte, or mess, that noon they showed me the flag of Belkacem, a square green standard, with five interlaced crescents of red, yellow and white sewn in its folds. The talk veered from one subject to another, and then to that of The Conqueror of the Tafilalet. My itinerary called for a stop at the garrison town of Ksar-es-Souk, and then a swing to the north to enter the sector of the Grand Atlas. The Tafilalet lay but ninety kilometers to the south of Ksar-es-Souk, and it needed little urging to include a visit to the Tafilalet and its conqueror.

Three days later Captain de Bournazel, apprised of our arrival, met our staff car at the gates of Risani, a slim, well-knit lance of a soldier in khaki, his deep brown eyes smiling in welcome. In the outer court a camel trudged in circular path about Risani's well. A sentry sought refuge from the blazing noon sun in the sentry box that had been Belkacem's Palace of Justic. In company with two French civil engineers we entered the private mosque of Belkacem, and crossed our caps and Sam Browne belts on a gorgeous crimson and gilt chair. A leg was missing from what had once been the throne of Belkacem.

Lunch in a private mosque, with a Foreign Legion orderly serving white wine, and a nearby throne in careless disorder, was a unique experience that lacked only the touch of Groucho Marx lurking behind a pillar. Captain de Bournazel, Conqueror of the Tafilalet, seemed to sense my thoughts. It was in reality not a bona-fide, certified mosque, he explained with disarming smile, only the mosque of a false prophet. His casual treatment of it had gone far to put the finishing touches on Belkacem's prestige. Our talk drifted naturally to incidents of the dramatic taking of Risani; to the task of the two engineers who were perfecting plans to lead the waters of the Gheris back to their natural channel. One of the meticulous details of Giraud's hastily launched campaign had been the diversion of the Gheris into another channel in order to facilitate the attack. With its return to the original bed the gardens of the oasis would soon bloom with fruits and vegetables as the irrigation ditches carried the water to the orchards and gardens.

After lunch we made a tour of the citadel. Its walls bore the scars of the aerial bombs and shells that had preceded the rush of the columns. Then we paid a visit to the neighboring Tombs of the Sultans just beyond the walls of the citadel. The present dynasty, founded in the middle of the

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XVth Century by Sidi Moulay Ali Chierif, held its burials there in the Zaouiae, or Holy Place. For generations, however, the reigning Sultans had been able to make their annual pilgrimages to the Holy Place only under a heavy military escort, and with the payment of tribute to the turbulent tribes of the South. The entrance to the Holy Place was barred by a stout plank. In the center of its mosque hung a heavily embroidered canopy, and beneath it lay the bones of Sidi Moulay Ali Chierif. The tombs of his successors lay ranged against the four walls, and a marble table over the entrance carried their names. Beautiful tapis covered the walls, and the floor of the mosque was tiled in rich designs. Its atmosphere was heightened by painted wood from Meknes, stone carvings by Fez artisans. Belkacem, the gangster, had robbed much of its treasure for his private mosque, but Captain de Bournazel had restored it to its original home.

Peace had come at last to the Tafilalet under a conqueror who combined rare administrative gifts with those of a born soldier. The tyranny and taxes of Belkacem's misrule were but a memory to the workers in its gardens as we bade goodbye to its conqueror on our way north to the Grand Atlas front. It was far beyond my prescience to dream that Captain de Bournazel, apparently destined for a Marshal's baton, was to meet a tragic end eight months later on the slopes of the Djebel Sagho in the Anti-Atlas. Captain de Bournazel, beau sabreur, with his rich voice, charming smile, and unmistakable magnetism, was even then marked for the Halls of Valhalla.

In the Anti-Atlas, the one surviving blot or tache, as Marshal Layautey so aptly named a region of dissidence, the nomadic tribes had long enjoyed an immunity similar to that of the Tafilalet. In the scorching summers they moved en masse with their cattle out from its arid, waterless slopes north to the lush pastures of the Grand Atlas. On their treks they tarried only to snipe at French posts and blockhouses, to cut down or burn the telegraph poles that ran from the sea to the Sahara along their route. The Berbers of the Grand Atlas would have no intercourse with the interlopers, and welcomed the return of winter when the nomads would start back to the snow-refreshed slopes of their home.

In the winter of 1932-1933, with the Grand Atlas in French hands, General Hure, Commandant Superieure of the French forces in Morocco, turned his attention to the Anti-Atlas in full accord with Lyautey's wise strategy. That strategy had been to pacify French Morocco in orderly stages, beginning with the rich coastal areas where colonization was vital, then the Riff country, the Moven-Atlas, the Grand Atlas and the Tafilalet. Maroc Utile was the slogan of the far-seeing master. Only the Anti-Atlas remained in dissidence against Sultan Sidi Mahommed and the French army of occupation. The command of the Anti-Atlas operations was entrusted to General Giraud who had distinguished himself in the Grand Atlas and the Tafilalet sectofrs. In the World War he had been captured, but had made his escape from a German prison camp to render yeoman service for France. Again, when the French armeis crumbled before Hitler's gray legions, General Giraud, far to the front of his army command in



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a gallant effort to stem the gray tide, fell into German hands.

In the preliminary operations against the Anti-Atlas tribes Captain de Bournazel won his last citation. At the head of the 28th and 46th Goums, in swift and audacious march through enemy country, he took the Djebel Agni which controlled an important caravan route. Later, by a forced march through mountainous terrain, he led a second successful coup.

The key of the terrain still held by the stubborn nomadic tribes was the stronghold on the slopes of the Djebel Sagho, a formidable position whose crest reared its head 6,000 feet above sea level, a tangle of ravines and boulders. The post of honor in the storming of the heights of Sagho was enrusted to Captain de Bournazel. On the eve of the assault General Giraud, envisaging stiff resistance, and convinced that de Bournazel ran mortal risks if he went into action with his legendary Spahi cloak, despatched positive orders to him by an aide. The orders read that de Bournazel must wear the inconspicuous uniform of his native troops. Against his own judgment de Bournazel reluctantly obeyed. Over his khaki he wore the black and gray cloak that the bitterly cold weather dictated. In short, the uniform of the day.

As the artillery preparation died away at dawn of February 28, de Bournazel's Goumiers and a company of the Foreign Legion took up the initial advance. Hidden in the crevices and folds of Sagho's rocky terrain, where they had been comparatively safe from the searching shells, the nomads held their fire until the column, with de Bournazel at its head, had covered two-thirds of the arduous climb. Then the tribesmen opened up with ragged volleys from their muzzle-loaders, from smuggled modern rifles. One of the first hail of bullets struck de Bournazel fairly in the chest.

As his weeping Goumiers carried him back to the firstaid station down the slope he halted them to give whispered orders to straighten out a line that was giving way under a plunging, murderous fire. The weary troops rallied and swept up the slope. Before his bearers reached the firstaid station de Bournazel was dead, with a second bullet lodged in his leg, a third in his groin.

As the news of their leader's death spread like wildfire it dampened the flavor of the hardwon victory, the knowledge that the pacification of French Morocco was a finished task. Back in their bivouac his Goumiers and Legionanires were a unit, a bitter unit, in the belief that had their leader gone up those deadly slopes in his flowing scarlet cloak of the Moroccan Spahis, not a tribesman would have dared death by leveling a rifle at him. The change to somber garb, ironically dictated by a devoted chief to save him from hurt, had, so the hardened warriors swore, broken the charm that had brought him through battle after battle against heavy odds.

As the body of Captain Henri de Lespinasse de Bournazel was borne back by stages for its final return to France, it received the honors reserved for a general officer. Those honors followed it to its interment in the cemetery of Seilhac, close to the chateau de Bournazel. Marshal Lyautey, General Weygand, officers from every corner of France, stood uncovered at his grave in last honors to the magnificent soldier who had died on the field of battle.

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The military gazettes and press of France acclaimed him as a Paladin, a Knight Errant, and linked the name of de Bournazel with Bayard, La Tour d'Auvergne and Roland Garros. George Pradel, in an address before the Municipal Council of Paris, which had met to give the name of de Bournazel to one of its streets, sketched for its members his remarkable career, and ended his oration with these words: "In asking of you to honor the memory of Captain de Bournazel, I call to your attention a figure of exceptional French heroism, to that of one of those Chevaliers who, possessed of the limits of courage and abnegation, perpetuated the valor of our race."

I will always couple my memories of Captain de Bournazel with those of Brigadier General Robert H. Dunlap of our corps, Hal Dunlap to his hosts of friends and staunch admirers. Their physical resemblance was striking in many details, in their slim but tireless bodies, deep brown eyes that held full measure of tolerance and humor, in their undeniable magnetism. Both were models of soldierly virtues for anyone, officer or enlisted men, to emulate, born leaders of troops. One died on a slope just outside of Tours on the eve of his entry into the Ecole de Guerre, crushed by a landslide in his rescue of a French peasant woman. The other on the slopes of El Sagho in the Anti-Atlas in an equally dramatic end. Both were extended unusual honors by the French government before their final interment, by the French press and its public.

When I spoke to de Bournazel in the shell-scarred citadel of Risani of their great resemblance his eyes shone at the tribute, for the heroic sacrifice of Hal Dunlap was known and honored throughout the Army of North Africa. "Mon Colonel," he said simply, "you pay me a great compliment!" I like to think that in the Halls of Valhalla they are warm comrades.

ÉDITOR'S NOTE: The material in this article was obtained by the author in French Morocco in 1932 while acting as an observer of the French military operations in the Grand Atlas Sector against the Berber tribes.

ADDRESS OF GENERAL GEORGE C. MARSHALL

(Continued from page 52)

We can correct them, replace the ineffective leaders, and go ahead. As an insurance policy against whatever operations our troops might be called upon to perform, the cost of these maneuvers represents a trifling premium to pay. Tremendous sums of money have been spent on our national-defense effort, but I know of no single investment which will give this country a greater return in security and in the saving of lives than the present maneuvers.

Although we have streamlined the Army, blistered feet and aching bones are still the lot of the recruit, and heavy burdens and long marches the role of the majority of the soldiers. Tank and truck travel may be fast but it is far from luxurious, really a severe hardship, which the men must be trained to endure.

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Along with the progress of the past year we have encountered problems that have taxed our ingenuity to the extreme, and there is one in particular which I wish to discuss tonight. It is a very serious matter, for it strikes at the tap root of military efficiency.

Although the President has proclaimed a state of emergency, the Army for all practical purposes is still operating under peacetime conditions. Perhaps it is this unusual, unprecedented situation which has resulted in a lack of understanding by the public as well as parents of soldiers and the soldiers themselves regarding fundamental military requirements. The power of an army cannot be measured in mere numbers. It is based on a high state of discipline and training; on a readiness to carry out its mission wherever and whenever the Commander in Chief and Congress decide. Any compromise with those requirements and that purpose not only minimizes our efforts but largely vitiates our development of military power.

This Army belongs to the American people; it is their Army, your Army. What it does, what it is are naturally matters of personal interest to all of our people, not only to those who have relatives in uniform but to every citizen depending on the Army for security. Despite the pros and cons which have attended every issue debated during the past year, whether on the floors of Congress, in the press, or over the radio, I am certain that everyone is in agreement on one point—that is, this country must have the best army in the world.

Now, as veteran soldiers, I submit to you men of the Legion the impossibility of developing an efficient army if decisions which are purely military in nature are continuously subjected to investigation, cross-examination, debate, ridicule, and public discussion by pressure groups or by individuals with only a superficial knowledge of military matters or of the actual facts in the particular case. I submit that there is a clear line of demarcation between the democratic freedom of discussion which we are determined to preserve and a destructive procedure which promotes discontent and destroys confidence in the Army.

As Chief of Staff I am largely responsible for the military program and for the decisions of subordinates. Mistakes have been made, and it is to be expected that more will be made. However, I am certain that we in the Army are the most severe critics and, also, we can best detect deficiencies, and we are better prepared to determine the method for their correction.

Please have these considerations in mind. A sane, a wonderful step has been taken by this country in adopting a policy of preparing its military forces in time of peace as the wisest of precautionary measures in the face of a world crisis. The very fact that we have shown such unprece-

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dented wisdom in the military way presents the most serious difficulty for those responsible for the development of the Army. With a clear-cut task before us well known to the troops, the development of the Army would be comparatively a simple matter. But must we declare war in order to facilitate training and morale; must you burn down the building in order to justify the fire department?

The local posts of the Legion can do much to bring the people at home to a beter understanding of the requirements of the situation. Even you veterans probably do not realize the result of appeals of the young man angling for a home-made cake or bragging to his parents or his girl of the hardships he endures, or grousing over the failure of his leaders to recognize his particular ability by immediate promotion. The War Department at times receives a veritable avalanche of criticisms or pressures resulting from such ordinary soldier reactions as these. The incidents in themselves are often amusing, as in the case of the mother who complained that her son wasn't getting enough to eat, and we found her boy had gained 16 pounds in 20 days. But the total effect is really serious. As I read confidential reports from abroad, there is a startling similarity between our present situation in this respect and that which affected the late-lamented Army of France. Criticism, justified or otherwise, is to be expected. In fact, it is as inevitable as a congressional investigation; but when its nature or purpose is to cause disunity within the Army, I say, direct such criticisms at me personally, but leave the Army alone. Don't tear down what you are striving so hard to build up.

Let me cite an example of what I mean. Take the matter of a separate air force. Because we are convinced that the establishment of a separate air force would not only be a grave error, but would completely disrupt the splendid organization now in process of building, we are accused of being unprogressive, jealous of prerogatives, and incred-

ibly short-sighted.

On the basis of a cold-blooded analysis of facts, the matter has been studied in great detail by the War Department during the operations in which foreign nations are now involved. I can assure you that nothing has developed as a result of the present war which indicates that a change should be made in the present set-up in the United States. Comparisons are drawn that two nations whose air forces have attained the greatest success have so-called separate air forces. Here again we encounter a confusion of facts. Consider, for instance, the case of our friends, the British. Except for the gallant and truly remarkable defense of the British Isles, which is a special problem having little application to our problem of hemisphere defense, the lack of unity of command between the air and ground forces has courted disaster in virtually every operation they have undertaken. In the operations in Belgium and France, in Norway, in Greece, in Crete, and in the Middle East this lack of unity of command has remained a continuous, unsolved problem. In fact, the British have found it necessary to modify the separate air arm idea with respect to naval aviation. More recently they have been improvising special groups to operate more closely with ground troops .

The ex-democracy of France had a separate air force which operated on a basis similar to that which some indi-

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viduals are now proposing that we adopt. France was defeated and reduced to a state of vassalage in a 5-week campaign. The Italian air force, which nurtures the theory of total war from the air and which has so-called independent control, has yet to be effective in the present war. Contrary to popular belief, the German Air Force is not independent of the ground arms in the generally conceived sense, but is closely coordinated by means of a system of command and staff over and above all civil departments, which would not be acceptable to a democracy such as the United States. The German Government is geared throughout for the primary purpose of making war through a superlatively centralized form of control. Hitler is commander in chief, but he operates through a chief of staff of a supreme staff, which plans, directs, and controls the operations of the Army, Navy, and air force, and is reresponsible only to the head of the Government. Through this machinery a campaign is planned, the organizationsair, ground, and naval-are allotted, and a commander is designated. He organizes and trains this task force and at the appointed time carries out the campaign, with every available resource of Germany in support. He may be a ground officer, and air or a naval officer. But he is in sole charge of every phase of the operation.

It is needless to say that the American people are not likely to establish a military oligarchy for this country. Lacking such an organization, the German system would be ineffective. As a matter of fact, we have adapted to our own use a set-up that approximates that of Germany as closely as is possible under our system of government.

Just a year ago the President gave final approval to the Selective Training and Service Act and to legislation authorizing reserve components to be called into Federal The importance of these two measures for the national defense was tremendous. They constituted a reversal of the historic and almost tragic policy that the United States would prepare for war only after becoming involved in war. Our peacetime military force was maintained for minor transactions, not to meet a first-class foe -a perilous policy, and one of extreme extravagance in men and money when the emergency arose. The greatest security which this Nation can possess is a powerful navy, backed by a well-trained army, together so strong that no foreign nation will dare to provoke a war. The Army is now in the making, but it must go through another winter of training under field conditions before it is fully prepared, and it must have the understanding and support of the people at home.

You gentlemen are practical soldiers. You can understand the difficulty of handling large masses of men under conditions of warfare. You recognize the meaning and importance of discipline. You realize how easy it is to tear down and how difficult it is to build it up. During this emergency the sound policies of the Legion have been a tower of strength to the War Department and to commanders in the field, and it is to you that I look for the support necessary to the accomplishment of our objective.

The spirit and determination that were yours 23 years ago, in the Meuse-Argonne, at St. Mihiel, or in a training camp at home, must be instilled in the men of this new Army. You can understand this and I know you will help. There is a further responsibility which I place on

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you. I look to you to educate the people at home as to the necessities of the times. Without a united country it will be impossible to build the type of army we must have. We cannot build the best army in the world unless the people of this country are behind it.

I am a soldier and I have spoken to you as one soldier to another. I have but one purpose, one mission, and that is to produce the most efficient army in the world. Given the American type of soldier and our war industries operating at top speed, given your aggressive support on the home front, and it can be done, and it will be done in time.

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PAY

(Continued from page 50)

ever entitled to Federal pay, except armory drill and administration function pay, shall receive as longevity pay, in addition to base pay, an increase thereof at the per centum and time rates up to thirty years provided in section 1 of this Act. In computing the increase of pay for each period of three years' service, such officers shall be credited with full time for all periods during which they have held commissions as officers of any of the services mentioned in the title of this Act, or in the Organized Militia prior to July 1, 1916, or in the National Guard, or in the Naval Militia, or in the National Naval Volunteers, or in the Naval Reserve force, Naval Reserve, Marine Corps Reserve force, Marine Corps Reserve, Coast Guard Reserve, and the Reserve Corps of the Public Health Service, when confirmed in grade and qualified for all general service, with full time for all periods during which they have performed active duty under Reserve commissions, and with one-half time for all other periods during which they have held Reserve commissions.

Members of the Reserve forces of any of the services mentioned in the title of this Act who shall become entitled to Federal pay for a continuous period of less than one month at the rates fixed for the regular services shall receive such pay for each day of such period, and the thirty-first day of a calendar month shall not be excluded from the computation.

Payments authorized under the provisions of the preceding paragraph may include the entire amount lawfully accruing to such persons as pay, allowances, and mileage on account of such service, and, including pay and mileage for their return home, may be paid to them during said period and prior to their departure from the camp or other place at which such service is performed.

SEC. 4. The term "dependent" as used in the succeeding sections of this Act shall include at all times and in all places a lawful wife and unmarried children under twenty-one years of age. It shall also include the mother of the person concerned provided she is in fact dependent on him for her chief support: *Provided*, That the term "children" shall be held to include stepchildren and adopted children when such stepchildren or adopted children are in fact dependent upon the person claiming dependency allowance.

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SEC. 5. Each commissioned officer on the active list, or on active duty, below the grade of brigadier general or its equivalent, in any of the services mentioned in the title of this Act, shall be entitled at all times, in addition to his pay, to a money allowance for subsistence. The value of one subsistence allowance is hereby fixed at 70 cents per day. To each officer of any of the said services receiving the base pay of the first, second, third, or sixth period the amount of this allowance shall be equal to two subsistence allowances, and to each officer receiving the base pay of the fourth or fifth period the amount of this allowance shall be equal to three subsistence allowances: *Provided*, That an officer with no dependents shall receive one subsistence allowance in lieu of the above allowances,

SEC. 6. Except as otherwise provided in this section, each commissioned officer below the grade of brigadier general or its equivalent, in any of the services mentioned in the title of this Act, while either on active duty or entitled to active-duty pay shall be entitled at all times to a money allowance for rental of quarters.

To an officer having a dependent, receiving the base pay of the first period the amount of said allowance shall be \$60 per month, to such an officer receiving the base pay of the second period the amount of this allowance shall be per month, to such an officer receiving the base pay of the the third period the amount of this allowance shall be \$90 per month, to such an officer receiving the base pay of the fourth period the amount of this allowance shall be \$105 per month, and to such an officer receiving the base pay of the fifth or sixth period the amount of this allowance shall be \$120 per month.

To an officer having no dependents, receiving the base pay of the first period the amount of said allowance shall be \$45 per month, to such an officer receiving the base pay of the second period the amount of said allowance shall be \$60 per month, to such an officer receiving the base pay of the third period the amount of said allowance shall be \$75 per month, to such an officer receiving the base pay of the fourth period the amount of said allowance shall be \$90 per month, and to such an officer receiving the base pay of the fifth or sixth period the amount of said allowance shall be \$105 per month.

No rental allowance shall accrue to an officer having no dependents while he is on field or sea duty, nor while an officer with or without depedents is assigned quarters at his permanent station which, in the judgment of competent superior authority of the service concerned, are adequate for the occupancy of the officer and his dependents: *Provided*, That such an officer although furnished with such quarters shall be entitled to rental allowance as authorized in this section if by reason of orders of competent authority his dependents are prevented from occupying such quarters.

Regulations in execution of the provisions of this section shall be made by the President and shall, whenever practicable, in his judgment, be uniform for all of the services concerned, including adjunct forces thereof.

SEC. 7. The annual base pay of a brigadier general of the Army and of the Marine Corps, rear admiral (lower half) of the Navy, the Assistant Commandant of the Coast Guard, the Engineering Chief of the Coast Guard, commodore of the Navy, and the assistant to the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service, shall be \$7,250; and the

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annual base pay of a major general of the Army and of the Marine Corps and of a rear admiral (upper half) of the Navy shall be \$8,400. Every such officer shall be entitled to the money allowances for subsistence and for rental of quarters authorized in sections 5 and 6 of this Act for officers receiving the pay of the sixth period.

Officers of the Navy serving in the grade of vice admiral, officers of the Army serving in the grade of lieutenant general, and officers of the other services mentioned in the title of this Act serving in corresponding grades, shall be entitled, while so serving, to the pay and allowances of a rear admiral (upper half) and to a personal money allowance of \$500 per year. Officers of the Navy serving in the grade of admiral or as Chief of Naval Operations, the Chief of Staff of the Army, and officers of the other services mentioned in the title of this Act serving in corresponding grades, shall be entitled, while so serving, to the pay and allowances of a rear admiral (upper half) and to a personal money allowance of \$2,200 per year.

SEC. 8. Warrant officers (junior grade) of the Army except first mates and assistant engineers of the Army Mine Planter Service, and warrant officers of the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard, shall receive the base pay of the first period as established by section 1 of this Act and shall be entitled to the money allowances for subsistence and for rental of quarters as established by sections 5 and 6 of this Act for officers receiving the pay of the first period.

First mates and assistant engineers of the Army Mine Planter Service shall receive base pay at the rate of \$1,950 per annum and shall be entitled to the money allowances for subsistence and for rental of quarters as established by sections 5 and 6 of this Act for officers receiving the pay of the first period.

Chief warrant officers of the Army except chief warrant officers of the Army Mine Planter Service, chief engineers of the Army Mine Planter Service, and commissioned warrant officers with less than ten years of commissioned service, of the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard, shall receive the base pay of the second period as established by section 1 of this Act and shall be entitled to the money allowances for subsistence and for rental of quarters as estab-



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lished by sections 5 and 6 of this Act for officers receiving the pay of the second period: *Provided*, That a commissioned warrant officer or chief warrant officer promoted from the grade of warrant officer or warrant officer (junior grade) shall suffer no reduction of pay by reason of such promotion: *Provided further*, That nothing herein contained shall be held to affect the authority of the Secretary of War to designate permanent or temporary chief warrant officers of the Army to receive the base pay and allowances of the third and fourth pay periods as provided in section 3 of the Act approved August 21, 1941 (Public Law 230, Seventy-seventh Congress).

Commissioned warrant officers of the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard with creditable records on the active list, after ten years of commissioned service, and masters in the Army Mine Planter Service, shall receive the base pay of the third period as established by section 1 of this Act and shall be entitled to the money allowance for subsistence and for rental of quarters as established by sec-

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tions 5 and 6 of this Act for officers receiving the pay

of the third period.

Commissioned warrant officers of the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard, with creditable records on the active list, after twenty years of commissioned service, shall receive the base pay of the fourth period as established by section 1 of this Act and shall be entitled to the money allowances for subsistence and for rental of quarters as established by sections 5 and 6 of this Act for officers receiving

the pay of the fourth period.

Every person paid under the provisions of this section shall receive an increase of 5 per centum of the base pay of his period for each three years of service, not exceeding thirty years. Such service shall be: Active Federal service in any of the services mentioned in the title of this Act or Reserve components thereof; service in the Active National Guard of the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia: and service in the Naval Reserve, Marine Corps Reserve, and the Coast Guard Reserve: Provided, That commissioned warrant officers shall be credited with all commissioned service in any of the services mentioned in the title of this Act including commissioned service in the Reserve components thereof and the National Guard.

When the total pay and allowances authorized by this section for any person shall exceed \$5,500 a year, the amount of the allowances to which such person is entitled

shall be reduced by the amount above \$5,500.

SEC. 9. The monthly base pay of enlisted men of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard shall be as follows: Enlisted men of the first grade, \$138; enlisted men of the second grade, \$114; enlisted men of the third grade, \$96; enlisted men of the fourth grade, \$78; enlisted men of the fifth grade, \$60; enlisted men of the sixth grade, \$48; enlisted men of the seventh grade, \$42. Chief petty officers under acting appointment shall be included in the first grade at a monthly base pay of \$126.

For purposes of pay enlisted men of the Army, the Navy and Marine Corps, and the Coast Guard shall be distributed in the several pay grades by the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Secretary of the Treas-

ury, respectively.

Every enlisted man paid under the provision of this section shall receive an increase of 5 per centum of the base pay of his grade for each three years of service, not exceeding thirty years. Such service shall be active Federal service in any of the services mentioned in the title of this Act or reserve components thereof; service in the active National Guard of the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia, and service in the Naval Reserve, the Marine Corps Reserve, and the Coast Guard Reserve.

Sec. 10. To each enlisted man not furnished quarters or rations in kind there shall be granted, under such regulations as the President may prescribe, an allowance for quarters and subsistence, the value of which shall depend on the conditions under which the duty of the man is being performed, and shall not exceed \$5 per day. These regulations shall be uniform for all the services mentioned in the title of this Act. Subsistence for pilots shall be paid in accordance with existing regulations, and rations for enlisted men may be commuted as now authorized by law.

Each enlisted man of the first, second, or third grade, in the active military, naval, or Coast Guard Service of the

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United States having a dependent as defined in section 4 of this Act, shall, under such regulations as the President may prescribe, be entitled to receive, for any period during which public quarters are not provided and available for his dependent, the monthly allowance for quarters authorized by law to be granted to each enlisted man not furnished quarters in kind.

Enlisted men entitled to receive allowances for quarters or subsistence, shall continue, while their permanent stations remain unchanged, to receive such allowances while sick in hospital or absent from their permanent-duty stations in a pay status: *Provided*, That allowances for subsistence shall not accrue to such an enlisted man while he is in fact being subsisted at Government expense.

An enlistment allowance equal to \$50, multiplied by the number of years served in the enlistment period from which he has last been discharged, shall be paid to every honorably discharged enlisted man of the first three grades who reenlists within a period of three months from the date of his discharge, and an enlistment allowance of \$25, multiplied by the number of years served in the enlistment period from which he has last been discharged, shall be paid to every honorably discharged enlisted man of the other grades who reenlists within a period of three months from the date of his discharge: *Provided*, That the provisions of this paragraph shall not affect the provisions of the Act approved August 18, 1941 (Public Law 215, Seventy-seventh Congress).

SEC. 11. The pay and allowances of whatever nature and kind to be authorized for the enlisted men of the Philippine Scouts shall be fixed by the Secretary of War and shall not exceed or be of other classes than those now or which may hereafter be authorized by law for enlisted men of the Regular Army.

The rates of pay and the allowances of the insular force of the Navy shall be one-half the rates of pay and one-half the allowances prescribed for enlisted men of the Navy in corresponding ratings.

SEC. 12. Officers of any of the services mentioned in the title of this Act, including Reserve components thereof and the National Guard, while on active duty in the Federal service, when traveling under competent orders without troops shall receive a mileage allowance at the rate of 8 cents per mile, distance to be computed by the shortest usually traveled route and existing laws providing for the issue of transportation requests to officers of the Army traveling under competent orders, and for deduction to be made from mileage accounts when transportation is furnished by the United States, are hereby made applicable to all the services mentioned in the title of this Act, but in cases when orders are given for travel to be performed repeatedly between two or more places in the same vicinity, as determined by the head of the executive department concerned, he may, in his discretion, direct that actual and necessary expenses only be allowed. Actual expenses only shall be paid for travel under orders in Alaska and outside the limits of the United States in North America.

Unless otherwise expressly provided by law, no officer of the services mentioned in the title of this Act shall be allowed or paid any sum in excess of expenses actually incurred for subsistence while traveling on duty away from his designated post of duty, nor any sum for such expenses Compliments of

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actually incurred in excess of \$7 per day. The heads of the executive departments concerned are authorized to prescribe per diem rates of allowance, not exceeding \$6, in lieu of subsistence to officers traveling on official business and away from their designated posts of duty: Provided, That for travel by air under competent orders on duty without troops, under regulations to be prescribed respectively by the heads of the departments concerned, members (including officers, warrant officers, contract surgeons, enlisted men, aviation cadets, and members of the Nurse Corps) of the services mentioned in the title of this Act, and of the legally constituted Reserves of said services while on active duty, and of the National Guard while in Federal service, or while participating in exercises, or performing duties under sections 92, 94, 97, or 99 of the National Defense Act, shall, in lieu of mileage or other travel allowances, be allowed and paid their actual and necessary traveling expenses not to exceed \$8 per day, or, in lieu thereof, per diem allowances at rates not to exceed \$6 per day.

Travel by personnel of the services mentioned in the title of this Act, including the Reserve components thereof and the National Guard while on active duty in the Federal service, on commercial aircraft, domestic or foreign, including travel between airports and centers of population or posts of duty when incidental to travel on commercial aircraft, shall be allowed at public expense when authorized or approved by competent authority, and transportation requests for such travel may be issued upon such authorizations. Such expense shall be allowed without regard to comparative costs of transportation by aircraft with other modes of transportation.

Individuals belonging to any of the services mentioned in the title of this Act, including the National Guard and the Reserves of such services, traveling under competent orders which entitle them to transportation or transportation and subsistence as distinguished from mileage, who, under regulations prescribed by the head of the department concerned, travel by privately owned conveyance shall be entitled, in lieu of transportation by the shortest usually traveled route now authorized by law to be furnished in kind, to a money allowance at the rate of 3 cents per mile for the same distance: *Provided*, That this provision shall not apply to any person entitled to traveling expenses under the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926.

When any officer, warrant officer, or enlisted man above the fourth grade, having dependents as defined in section 4 hereof, is ordered to make a permanent change of station, the United States shall furnish transportation in kind from funds appropriated for the transportation of the Army, the Navy, the Marine Corps, the Coast Guard, the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and the Public Health Service to his new station for such dependents: Provided, That for persons in the naval service the term "permanent station" as used in this section shall be interpreted to mean a shore station or the home yard or home port of the vessel to which the person concerned may be ordered; and a duly authorized change in home yard or home port of such vessel shall be deemed a change of station: Provided further, That if the cost of such transportation exceeds that for transportation from the old to the new station, the excess cost shall be paid to the United States by the officer, warrant officer, or



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enlisted man concerned: Provided further, That transportation supplied the dependents of such officer, warrant officer, or enlisted man, to or from stations beyond the continental limits of the United States, shall not be other than by Government transport, if such transportation is available: Provided further, That the personnel of all the services entitled to pay under the provisions of this Act shall have the benefit of all existing laws applying to the Army and Marine Corps for the transportation of household effects: And provided further, That in lieu of transportation in kind authorized by this section for dependents, the President may authorize the payment in money of amounts equal to such commercial transportation costs when such travel shall have been completed.

The words "permanent change of station" as used in this section shall include the home of an officer, warrant officer, or enlisted man to which he is ordered in connection with retirement.

Personnel of any of the services mentioned in the title of this Act performing travel on Government-owned vessels for which no transportation fare is charged shall be entitled only to reimbursement of actual and necessary expenses incurred.

The head of the department concerned may determine what shall constitute a travel status and travel without troops within the meaning of the laws governing the payment of mileage or other travel expenses.

SEC. 13. The annual base pay of female nurses of the Army and Navy shall be as follows: During the first three years of service, \$1,080; from the beginning of the fourth year of service until the completion of the sixth year of service, \$1,260; from the beginning of the seventh year of service until the completion of the ninth year of service, \$1,440; from the beginning of the tenth year of service until the completion of the twelfth year of service, \$1,620; from the beginning of the thirteenth year of service, \$1,800.

Superintendents of the Nurse Corps shall receive pay at the rate of \$2,500 a year, assistant superintendents, directors, and assistant directors at the rate of \$1,500 a year, and chief nurses at the rate of \$600 a year in addition to their base pay as nurses. Nurses shall be entitled to the money allowances for subsistence and for rental of quarters as established by sections 5 and 6 of this Act for officers receiving the pay of the first period.

The annual pay of a retired member of the Army Nurse Corps or the Navy Nurse Corps retired for other than physical disability shall be 3 per centum of the total annual active duty pay which she is receiving at the time of retirement multiplied by the number of complete years of service rendered prior to retirement, but not exceeding 75 per centum of such annual active-duty pay: Provided, That in computing the period of service for retired pay a fractional year of six months or more shall be considered a full year: Provided further, That for the purpose of computing eligibility for retirement and retired pay, there shall be credited active service in the Army Nurse Corps and in the Navy Nurse Corps, active service as contract nurse prior to February 2, 1901, and service as a Reserve nurse on active duty since February 2, 1901.

SEC. 14. Officers, warrant officers, and enlisted men of the Reserve forces of any of the services mentioned in the title of this Act, when on active duty in the service of the Compliments of the MANUFACTURERS OF

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United States, shall be entitled to receive the same pay and allowances as are authorized for persons of corresponding grade and length of service in the Regular Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, or Public Health Service.

Officers, warrant officers, and enlisted men of the National Guard, when in the Federal service or when participating in exercises or performing the duties provided for by sections 94, 97, and 99 of the National Defense Act, as amended, shall receive the same pay and allowances as are authorized for persons of corresponding grade and length of service in the Regular Army.

Under such regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe, officers of the National Guard, other than general officers, and warrant officers and enlisted men of the National Guard, shall receive compensation at the rate of one-thirtieth of the monthly pay authorized for such persons when in the Federal service, for each regular drill, period of appropriate duty, or other equivalent period of training, authorized by the Secretary of War, at which they shall have been engaged for the entire prescribed period of time: Provided, That such pay shall be in addition to compensation for attendance at field or coast-defense instruction or maneuvers. General officers of the National Guard shall receive \$500 a year in addition to compensation for attendance at field or coast-defense instruction or maneuvers, for satisfactory performance of their appropriate duties. In addition to pay herein provided, officers of the National Guard commanding organizations less than a brigade and having administrative functions connected therewith shall, whether or not such officers belong to such organizations, receive not more than \$240 a year for the faithful performance of such administrative functions under such regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe: Provided, That the provisions of this paragraph shall not apply when such persons are on active duty in the Federal service.

SEC. 15. On and after the effective date of this Act, retired officers, warrant officers, nurses, and enlisted men shall have their retired pay, retainer pay, or equivalent pay, computed as now authorized by law on the basis of pay provided in this Act, which pay shall include increase for all active duty performed since retirement in the computation of their longevity pay and pay periods: Provided, That nothing contained in this Act shall operate to reduce the present pay of officers, warrant officers, nurses, and enlisted men now on the retired list or drawing retainer pay, or personnel in an equivalent status in any of the services mentioned in this title of this Act. Retired officers of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Coast and Geodetic Survey, and Public Health Service and retired warrant officers, nurses, and enlisted men of those services, shall, when on active duty, receive full pay and allowances, and, when on active duty status, shall have the same pay and allowance rights while on leave of absence or sick as officers on the active list, and, if death occurs when on active duty status, while on leave of absence or sick, their dependents shall not thereby be deprived of the benefits provided in the Act approved December 17, 1919, as amended, and in the Act of June 4, 1920.

In the computation of the retired pay of officers heretofore or hereafter retired, active duty performed by such retired officers subsequent to the date of their retirement

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2-4 WEST 20TH STREET NEW YORK CITY shall be counted for the purpose of computing percentage increases in their retired pay: *Provided*, That the increased retired pay of such retired officers shall in no case exceed 75 per centum of the active-duty pay as authorized by existing law.

SEC. 16. Under such regulations as the President may prescribe, enlisted men of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard may receive additional compensation not less than \$1 nor more than \$5 per month, for special qualification in the use of the arm or arms which they may be required to use.

SEC. 17. Cadets at the United States Military Academy, midshipmen at the United States Naval Academy, and cadets at the Coast Guard Academy shall be entitled to pay at the rate of \$780 per annum, to subsistence at the rate of 75 cents per diem which may be commuted, to mileage at 5 cents per mile while proceeding under instructions from competent authority from their homes to their respective academies for the purpose of entrance therein, and to transportation, including reimbursement of traveling expenses, while traveling under orders after such entrance.

SEC. 18. Officers, warrant officers, nurses, and enlisted men of any of the services mentioned in the title of this Act and members of the Reserve forces of such services, and the National Guard shall receive an increase of 50 per centum of their pay when by orders of competent authority they are required to participate regularly and frequently in aerial flights, and when in consequence of such orders they do participate in regular and frequent flights as defined by such Executive orders as have heretofore been, or may hereafter be, promulgated by the President: Provided, That when personnel of the National Guard are entitled to armorydrill pay, the increase of 50 per centum thereof herein provided shall be based on the entire amount of such armorydrill pay to which they shall be entitled for a calendar month or fractional part thereof, and the required aerial flights may be made at ordered drills of an air-service organization, or at other times when so authorized by the President.

Any officer, warrant officer, or enlisted man of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard of the United States, not in flying-pay status, who is assigned or attached as a member of a parachute unit, including parachute-jumping schools, and for whom parachute jumping is an essential part of his military duty and who, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, or the Secretary of the Treasury, has received a rating as a parachutist or is undergoing training for such a rating shall receive, while engaged upon duty designated by the head of the department concerned as parachute duty, additional pay at the rate of \$100 per month in the case of any such officer or warrant officer, and additional pay at the rate of \$50 per month in the case of any such enlisted man.

Regulations in execution of the provisions of this section shall be made by the President and shall, whenever practicable in his judgment, be uniform for all of the services concerned.

SEC. 19. No person, active or retired, of any of the services mentioned in the title of this Act, including the Reserve components thereof and the National Guard, shall suffer, by reason of this Act, any reduction in any pay,

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allowances, or compensation to which he was entitled upon the effective date of this Act.

Those portions of the Act of March 2, 1907 (34 Stat. 1217), and of the Act of June 30, 1941 (Public Law 140, Seventy-seventh Congress), which authorize allowances for enlisted men on the retired list, the Act of June 10, 1922 (42 Stat. 625), as amended, subsections 12 a, b, and c of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 (54 Stat. 885), and section 8 of the Service Extension Act of 1941 (Public Law 213, Seventy-seventh Congress, approved August 18, 1941), and all other laws and parts of laws which are inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed: Provided, That Acts or parts of Acts incorporating, directly or by implication, the provisions of the Act of June 10, 1922, as amended, and not in conflict herewith shall not be considered modified by the provisions of this Act except that the pay, allowances, or compensation established herein shall be substituted for the pay, allowances, or compensation set out in the Act of June 10, 1922, as amended.

No back or allowances shall accrue by reason of the enactment of this Act.

The provisions of this Act shall be effective on the first day of the calendar month following the enactment thereof.

Sec. 20. This Act may be cited as the "Pay Readjust-

ment Act of 1941."

PROCURING OFFICERS FOR THE EMERGENCY

(Continued from page 48)

by to advise latecomers on the intricacies of the Marine Corps.

"That's right, chum, G Company's on the second fl..... deck!"

The first week of instruction orients them, acquaints them with the history and traditions of the Marine Corps, grounds them in Military Discipline, Customs and Courtesies of the Service, and gets them well started on other phases of the curriculum.

In the weeks that follow they achieve a thorough knowledge of infantry weapons, including the M1903 and M1 Rifles, the Browning Machine Gun and the Automatic Rifle, the Pistol, the 60 and 81 mm Mortars, the Thompson submachine gun, the .50 calibre machine gun, hand and rifle grenades and the bayonet. The regular bayonet course is run for record.

Three weeks of the second month are spent on the rifle range, where the Candidates fire the rifle, the pistol and the automatic rifle for record. Candidate companies have been averaging eighty per cent qualifications—which is considerably better than the usual record for first time shooters. There's evidence of another milestone passed after they've fired the range. Chests are a little loftier than they used to be and there's a small swagger that wasn't there before. Here's an expert, there's a sharpshooter and over yonder a young man who just managed to qualify and very proud of it. By this time the boys are strictly Marines and very tough.

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As the course nears its end and the aspirants have a better than nodding acquaintance with first aid and field sanitation, map reading, field equipment, technique of fire, squad tactics in both offensive and defensive combat, defense against chemical, air and mechanized attack, field fortifications, scouting and patrolling, close and extended order drill. The specialty of the Marine Corps—landing operations—receives their attention, with landing parties on various beaches up and down the Potomac River a part of the scheduled training. Antiaircraft marksmanship is practiced on moving targets at short ranges and on sleeves towed by aircraft at altitudes of two and three hundred feet. Night patrol problems, involving compass courses and azimuths, send the Candidates stumbling through night-darkened woods.

Lectures are supplemented with practical work in the field. As a consequence, Candidates march miles, with and without packs, they dig foxholes, machine gun emplacements, construct tank barriers, and string yards and yards of barbed wire. When close order, drill has become more or less second nature to them, they come out of the ranks to take turns at giving commands, explaining movements, developing their command presence. During the entire course they rotate through the platoon, acting as platoon leaders, guides, squad leaders.

Examinations follow the completion of the various military subjects. Grades attained in these plus weekly and monthly markings by platoon leaders and company commanders determine the final standing of each Candidate. Those falling below the satisfactory mark are given the alternative of requesting a discharge from the Marine Corps or continuing on active duty as enlisted members of the Reserve.

With the Class organized into a battalion of four companies, instruction is given by the commissioned and noncommissioned officers assigned to each company.

Graduation is the third milestone. For a brief moment thereafter the young men endure some confused embarrassment as mothers, fathers, aunts and uncles call them "Lieutenant" and people shake their hands. That passes soon enough. Note the finished product up at the Officer's Mess one night-taking his place in the social routine as though he'd been there all his life. Unaccountably the bewildered young man who arrived four months ago is an officer, treated and behaving as one. According to reports from the Fleet Marine Force and other organizations to which ex-Candidates have been sent, performance in the field is just as satisfactory. If the day comes when they're handing out Navy Crosses and Medals of Honor, you'll find some of them in line. And there'll be the others, too, who did their jobs but weren't able to get back. Civilian Candidates to begin with-but Marines before they're through.

With this country rapidly becoming a nation in arms, with young men everywhere being absorbed into one or another of the armed services, our Candidate's Classes present an unusual opportunity for qualified young men to become officers in the Marine Corps. All hands are urged, with the good of the Corps and their friends in mind, to bring the Classes to the attention of young men of their acquaintance who might be qualified.

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QUANTICO

(Continued from page 46)

units while the others could then be enrolled in the classes for which they have indicated aptitude.

It is with this group that we most are concerned for it will be composed of those upon whom the Corps will depend for its skilled craftsmen.

At present somewhat of a similar procedure in selection is followed by the Communications Battalion School at Quantico, which is well worth a visit by any officer, not only for its advanced method of technical training but for the high standards of orderliness and neatness maintained in its barracks and schools.

Many of the students are selected at Parris Island after aptitude tests which seek to ascertain not only a definite bent for the technical aspects of communications but the possession of a requisite educational background.

This Communications Battalion and school represent to the maximum degree the high standards which should prevail for any Marine Corps School.

Staffed by officers and non-commissioned officers indoctrinated with the importance of their mission it well is worth comparison with similar units in any military force anywhere.

Allotment of a sufficient time for training is enabling the communications school to turn out graduates for assignment to this duty who have obtained a substantial basic knowledge of their specialty.

Lack of time and demand for speed, however, is working to the detriment of the Training Center Schools.

An instance in point is the water distillation course—one which demands not only a highly technical knowledge but some background of elementary science. There the maximum length of the courses is six weeks and when it is realized that upon these men will depend an adequate water supply in the field for thousands of combat troops, then the importance of detailed instruction and training instantly is apparent.

The motor transport course which is divided into three groups, the driver, motor and chassis sections, totals thirteen weeks, but in this small time there must be encompassed from six weeks to a year's training in theory and practical aspects of gasoline and diesel engines. Through the use of sound motion pictures and other advanced training methods much valuable time is saved. Yet if the school were to undertake to turn out tank drivers—which, parenthetically should be included in the curriculum—then the period allotted for the courses necessarily would have to be extended to include time for a detailed study of terrain appreciation.

At the present time, due to the exigencies of the emergency, a month's schooling in camouflage and demolitions is necessarily sufficient, the purpose of the courses being to inculcate sufficient knowledge of the subjects to permit the graduate in turn to supervise and instruct in the field.

In spite of the time limitations remarkably excellent results are being accomplished in these courses and a nucleus of trained personnel is in the process of formation.

In the opinion of this writer there should be added to the courses offered by the Training Center one which daily assumes vital importance as combat intelligence and scouting again forge to the fore in the tactical scheme.

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It is in these two branches, rightly termed the eyes and ear of the combat force, where training is most needed today.

This instruction should concentrate heavily upon map reading—intelligently and fluently—field sketching and an expert comprehension of airplane mosaics.

These subjects are far too important to be taught in the field when weather and other conditions do not permit the usual exercises.

The need for such intensive instruction was demonstrated to the writer recently while observing the operations of the 1st Scout Company in a number of field problems, embracing the use of its various units.

These were performed efficiently and with a minimum of lost motion, which could only result because the personnel charged with successfully performing the various missions were trained in the reading and understanding of tactical and mosaic maps.

Particularly worthy of attention was the work of the motorcycle platoon, members of which returned from their missions with sketch maps and filled in mimeographed blanks which were sufficient to provide any intelligence officer with detailed information concerning important features of the terrain.

It is interesting to note that the personnel of the scout company received its training in these vital subjects from its own officers and the mimeographed questionnaire was framed by the members of the unit.

While this is a praiseworthy step in the right direction, yet it must be borne in mind that this instruction was squeezed in only when time permitted—and such time necessarily is limited as the care of the various vehicles require concentration of effort.

It requires no great exercise of imagination to visualize a time and circumstance when it will be impossible to educate the men in these subjects because of the press of primary missions.

Neither will the chief of the Second Section, whether it be Battalion or Force have the time to train his personnel in these vital fundamentals of his duty.

You can't run a school when there is a mission to be performed and the required training must be detailed and elaborate, not a mere slap-dash affair wedged in between other military exercises.

The Commander of the Scout Company and the Chief of the Second Section obviously will need adequately trained personnel and the way to assure them of this is by proper schooling in the rear echelons.

There of course enters the very fundamental factor of aptitude and intelligence in the selection of personnel for these studies, and a primary requisite is the sifting of prospective students.

Human nature being what it is, there inevitably will be a number of applicants who are looking for an easy berth. It therefore rests upon the staff of the Training Center to closely examine the capabilities of the students and eliminate the chaff.

It's no easy task which devolves upon the Training Center, for this Marine Corps High School is faced with responsibility of graduating only those competent and fit to perform the important duties in the college for which we all are preparing to matriculate inevitably.

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THE AZORES

(Continued from page 44)

and mountainous area because of the road net and air facilities. The Azores are well provided with good roads and the road net is generally peripheral in character. However, these roads are narrow and are composed of dirt and volcanic stones. There are a few dilapidated automobiles but mule carts are to be seen everywhere. What railroads there are, are narrow-gauge and for port facilities alone.

By sea, the Azores are connected to Lisbon by means of the "Empreza Insulana Steamship" line and to England by means of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company. The White Star Line formerly touched at the Azores en route from New York City and Boston to Mediterranean ports. Also the Cyprien Fabre & Cie stopped at these islands on its trips between Naples or Marseilles and New York City. At present, due to war conditions, only the Empreza Insulana connects with the Azores and then only once a month.

Because of the Ar, the Pan-American lines form the sole air communications. Seaplanes land at Horta only, though trans-Atlantic fliers have stopped at Ponta Delgada. Probably no more than two or three landing fields could be established on the islands; however, it is believed that seaplanes could land on the large fresh water lakes found on Sao Miguel and possibly on Fayal.

At Horta there is a mid-Atlantic cable center connecting the Azores through the Eastern and Associated Telegraph Company, cables, with Porthcurno, England, via Ponta Delgada with Carcavellos, Portugal, and with San Vicente, Cape Verde Islands. Cable connections exist with New York City and Cape Canso, Nova Scotia, Emden, Germany, and Waterville, Ireland. Wireless stations are found at Santa Cruz, Flores, Cedros, Fayal, Ponta Delgada, San Miguel, Corvo, and Santa Maria. In every island city there are postal telegraph offices, Sao Miguel and Terceira having several subdivisions of these offices. Telephones are in use in the largest towns on these islands.

FINANCE

The people of the islands are very poor and the standard of living is quite low. In fact, cattle occupy the lower floor of nearly all the two story stone houses which the country people live in. Portuguese currency is used only as far as nomenclature goes. The local escudo is valued at about four cents.

POPULATION

The population of the Azores is decreasing for the most part through emigration to the United States. In 1930, 235,935 people inhabited the islands. The greater proportion of the population is Portuguese with a large admixture of Moorish and Flemish blood plus about 5,000 negroes, English and Irish.

Not much is known of the armed forces in the Azores. A destroyer or a gunboat of the Portuguese Navy is constantly present at Horta. The Portuguese Navy is for the most part obsolete due to the inability or unwillingness of Portugal to appropriate necessary naval funds. Army strength in the Azores is unknown, but it is estimated that 2,000 soldiers are stationed at Fayal plus some recent increases. Espalamanca Point and Guia Pe-

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ninsula, two headlands, outside Horta, on Fayal, are defended by a battery apiece probably of 5.5-inch caliber. Antiaircraft guns no greater in caliber than 5-inch and of unknown quantity are located at Quemada in Horta. Several obsolete field guns are rumored to be present in Fayal as well. It is believed that equal if not greater forces are located at Sao Miguel. According to the reports of trans-Atlantic travellers, the majority of the soldiers are ill-fed, poorly trained, not well disciplined and of inferior grade, although a few units are good. The poor morale of the Portuguese soldiers is shown in the East African fighting of 1917 and by the precipitous flight of the Portuguese on the Western Front in the same year.

CLIMATE

There are two definite seasons in the Azores, summer and the wet season. Continuous fine weather is found between the middle of June and the end of September; in winter there are numerous stormy days, the weather is unpleasant, but snow is rare except upon a few peaks. Summer temperatures average 71° F., winter temperatures, 59° F. Storms are frequent in winter and often prevent the coaling of ships and the flying of planes. Northeast trade winds blow in the summer, but in the winter the winds shift to the southwest and west making navigation dangerous due to the choppy ground swell the winds cause. Tides vary from the Flores spring rise of $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet to the Santa Maria tides of 6 feet.

SPECIFIC DATA SAO MIGUEL

Sao Miguel is the largest and richest island. It is 41 by 9½ miles square, had in 1920 a population of 116,619 people and is connected by cable or wireless to all islands. The terrain is mountainous with the only level ground located at Ochada das Furnas. Volcanic activity in the form of eruptions, earthquakes, emergence and submergence of small islands has occurred. Ponta Delgada is the chief port, having a safe harbor, and an open roadstead. Ordinary repairs can be made here. The charts of these islands would tend to indicate that seaplanes could land on Lagoa Grande, Lagoa do Fogo, or Lagoa das Furnas.

SANTA MARIA

Santa Maria is the least volcanic island of the group. Nevertheless hills rise abruptly and the coast-line is precipitous. It is 11 by 5 miles, contains 42 square miles and had in 1920 a population of 6,268 persons. Villa do Porto has an open roadstead and a small mole. Above the town stands a fort formerly having thirty guns according to a report of 1905.

The Formegas Rocks are a chain of black, calcareous islands about 800 by 150 yards in area.

FAYAL

Fayal is the most important island in the Azores because of its central position, because it is the center of communications, and because it is in the largest land area of the islands. It is 14 by 9½ miles, contains 64 square miles and supports a population of 20,461 (1920). The land is very fertile, but water is deficient, and the terrain is mountainous and rocky. Airports are non-existent except for the seaplane landing facilities in Horta. There

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is a slight possibility that light seaplanes could land in the caldeira of Pico Gorda. Here there is a very fair natural harbor able to shelter 15 to 20 large vessels, but only slight repairs can be made. Western Union Cable and Pan-American air line headquarters are located behind Santa Cruz barracks in Horta. Horta's population was 6,574 in 1900; the people are quite poor and unhealthy. Quite a few landing beaches are found, principally at Horta and around Pointa Joco Dios. There are also poorer landing beaches near Pointa Branco, Ribeira do Cabo, and Praia do Norte.

Pico

Pico has no harbors, but small craft can anchor to land freight and passengers in good weather in several coves, principally Caes do Pico, Villa das Lagens and Magdalena. It is 30 by 10 miles, contains 175 square miles, and had a population in 1920 of 21,966 persons. Pico Peak is still an active volcano, but only small lava streams and hot gases show the peak to be alive. The northern section of Pico is well wooded; the coastline is quite precipitous.

SAN JORGE

San Jorge has much wood, water, and pasturage, but the coastline is abrupt. It is 36 by 4½ miles, contains an area of 40 square miles, and has a population of 14,309 people (1920). The chief town is Porto das Vellas.

TERCEIRA

Most of the fighting that has occurred in the Azores took place on Terceira an island 19 by 9 miles in dimensions and having 223 square miles of area. The population was 48,029 people in 1920. Angra do Heroisma is the chief town and it has a sheltered anchorage safe from January to September. Its name commemorates the brave fighting the islanders put up against Philip II of Spain. Earthquakes and eruptions are quite frequent.

GRACIOSA

On Graciosa is a great volcanic cave inside the Caldeira named the Turna do Enxofre. The coast is high and the interior is mountainous and slightly wooded. Santa Cruz and Praia are the chief ports. The island has 17 square miles of area and had a population of 7,747 people in 1920.

FLORES

Flores is a very mountainous, well cultivated and heavily timbered island of 57 square miles; it supported a population of 7,233 people in 1920. Santa Cruz and Lagena are the chief towns.

Corvo

Corvo is merely a huge rock with a great crater in its center. Rosario is the best port. The island contains only 7 square miles of area and in 1920 there was a population of 746 people.

Conclusions

The importance of the Azores lies in their location on some of the principal trade routes of the world and in the fact that they are a mid-Atlantic communication center. Economically, the islands are not self-sufficient. Militarily, the islands are, at present (September, 1941), poorly defended. The climate is stormy from September to June. Horta on the island of Fayal is the most important town in the islands with Ponta Delgada on the island of San Miguel, second.

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AN EPISODE

(Continued from page 42)

battalion is going to prolong your right; General Fl—with his cavalry will extend to the left, beginning from Hill 402; your mission is unchanged." The 149th will again endeavor to cut the Joinville-Chaumont road along which the German armored columns are marching. A hastily prepared operation against Condes succeeds by surprise, but new facts arise which constrain Lt. Col. B—to modify his plans once again and to renounce all action

against the main highway.

Seeing the incessant launching of attacks directed at cutting this vital artery, the Germans, in conformity with their tactics which had succeeded so well during the war and which their numbers made possible, had resolved to turn the triangle in which the 149th was resisting and to try to encircle it. Thus, beginning at noon the 16th, a new German armored corps, coming from Joinville as before, but using a side road, broke into Rimaucourt, driving out the light force which occupied it and, not being able to reduce the solid defenses of Andelot, rushed onto the Rimaucourt-Consigny road from which it rejoined other armored elements further to the south. Sent on liaison, two motorcyclists of the 149th are killed; a third returns wounded with his message undelivered. A captain leaves by auto: he will be seen no more. To the east of Hill 402, similar attempts to contact the horsemen of General Fl- strike against enemy armored units. The encirclement of the regiment is henceforth complete.

So, in an order to his troops, Lt. Col. B—— clearly explains the situation and, with no hope of reinforcement or supplies, orders them to await the final assault and to

defend themselves to the death.

As a matter of fact, shortly before night, the enemy attacks Andelot after a violent bombardment. The defense is determined. Aided by a battery of 75s detached from its regiment, the 1st Battalion defends itself energetically. Armored cars are destroyed, machine guns and prisoners taken. The village is in flames. Suddenly, at the height of the assault, a German armored car dashes into the barricade "Ba." Received by the combined fires of a 25mm cannon and an automatic rifleman, the vehicle is stopped. The driver is killed, as well as an officer. A second officer, a colonel, has received 9 wounds and is taken prisoner. In spite of his heroic courage, charging himself at the head of his tanks, he has not been able to break the French defense. Andelot remains in our hands.

Encircled, enclosed in his triangle of terrain, Lt. Col. B—— like the captain of a ship, is master, after God, of his unit. It depends only on him. Alone he bears its

responsibilities. Alone he makes its decisions.

At his command post, deplaced and installed at Mareilles, he receives the German colonel, wounded and a prisoner. A fine soldier, this superior enemy officer, Col. A—, of German GHQ, attached to General Litz. Lt. Col. B—— has his wounds dressed, gives him dinner and a bed. Then he questions him, but the two leaders are of such a temper, of such virility of soul, that very soon the questions are transferred into exchanges of thoughts and confrontations of opinion.

It is the evening of June 16. Col. A—— assures his French adversary that there is a rumor of an armistice

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and that Marshal Petain must be on the point of giving the order to the army to lay down its arms, and he asks, in consequence, that he be set free.

"No," replies Lt. Col. B—, "but I can exchange you for a French colonel or two captains."

"And if you are ordered to lay down your arms, what will you do?"

"I will lay them down only with the certainty of retaining them and returning to the French lines."

Then the German proposes to the Frenchman that he accompany him the following morning, June 17, inside the German lines to Chatelets, 12 miles away, where General Litz is expected to arrive. The questions of the exchange of prisoners and of the honors of war could be thus decided. During this time, a local suspension of arms could be effected, good until 1400 the same day, by which time the French officer should have rejoined his own lines. After some reflection, master of his destiny, let us repeat, Lt. Col. B—— accepts.

The morning of the 17th, the two enemy officers cross the lines in a car under the protection of a white flag. The truce begins, a singular truce, the like of which has perhaps not been found during this war and of which the two protagonists are one a certain victor, the other an imminent loser, both nevertheless treating each other

with equality in a spirit of rare chivalry.

Arriving at Chatelets, after having seen the troops assembled to conquer him pass before his alarmed eyes, Lt. Col. B—— learns that General Litz has postponed his arrival in the village by twenty-four hours. What to do? The German colonel is at the end of his strength. His nine wounds cause him to suffer horribly but, at any price, he does not wish that his adversary should believe that he has lied. He himself, however, has not the right to liberate two French captains, in exchange for his own person.

"That does not matter," says Lt. Col. B-.... "I will agree to exchange you for two German captains whom

I will bring back to my own lines."

Col. A—— refuses but proposes to his "enemy comrade" to push on as far as General Litz' headquarters at Braux-Saint-Cohiere, 37 miles from there. Lt. Col. B—— agrees and a German automobile takes him, his own car remaining at Chatelets.

At German headquarters, he is immediately received by the Chief of Staff who, after having congratulated him on the courage of his regiment, tells him, "Tomorrow, Colonel, I will conquer you for I am the stronger. You will perhaps be my prisoner and not an emissary but tomorrow, as today, I will admire and respect you and your men."

While an officer goes to fetch the two French captains for exchange, the Chief of Staff observes to Lt. Col. B—— that the surrender of the French armies, as well as the armistice, is not yet official although imminent, and that a strong German attack will certainly subdue his regiment on the morrow. Under these conditions, he proposes that Lt. Col. B—— lay down his arms, his officers retaining theirs with the honors of war.

The French officer makes the following counter-propositions: (1) He will not surrender unless Marshal Petain gives the order and unless he can retain all indi-

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"And what if your counter propositions are not accepted?" objects the Chief of Staff.

"Then I will receive you with machine gun fire the same as on the preceding days" replies Lt. Col. B-

Naturally it is impossible to agree, but what a beautiful duel of men engaged against each other in complete honor.

RETURN-BY PLANE

Meanwhile time passes. The trip to German headquarters has exceeded the limits of the agreed truce and Lt. Col. B- does not conceal his uneasiness; not seeing him return, have his soldiers not resumed firing? He opens his mind frankly to the German command.

"The hour is now past," he says. "If I cannot return to my lines as rapidly as possible, my men will believe that you have kept me prisoner in violation of your given word. The honor of the German Army is henceforth involved."

"What do you wish done about it?" they reply to him.

"You are going to leave immediately."

"What do I wish?" replies the lieutenant colonel with aplomb. "An airplane to take me back to Chatelets. I will recover the lost time only by plane. It was not I, to begin with, who asked to negotiate this exchange of prisoners."

Unbelievable as it seems, this extraordinary request is granted. A plane plioted by a German officer returns Lt. Col. B- to Chatelets where he again meets Col. - who adjures him in his turn to accept "the honorable German propositions before the massacre of his regiment." Again Lt. Col. B- refuses and re-enters his automobile with the two liberated French captains.

THE SUPREME ATTACK

It is about 1800 when the little column arrives at Rimaucourt, Just as the lieutenant colonel had feared. hostilities have recommenced. The General of the German Division, of whom he asks under what conditions this resumption of fire has occurred, replies that it is the French who are responsible. Moreover, he refuses to allow the little French delegation to re-enter its lines unless it accepts the propositions of the Army Head-

"If I accepted, General, you would treat me as a coward," retorts the colonel. Finally the German declares that he will not authorize the colonel to cross his lines until two and a half hours after the beginning of his

attack, whether it succeeds or not.

And so, for two and a half hours, the French officer must witness the attack on his troops, an attack which he knows must be in vain and which was, in fact, for it was badly directed and could not take any of the supporting points solidly held by his regiment.

While this enervating wait put the nerves of the lieutenant colonel to a severe strain, two German staff officers informed him that on the next day two divisions

would assault the 149th.

"Colonel," exclaimed one of them, "you will not be able to hold more than one hour."

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"We will hold three times four hours," replied the colonel, and in fact the resistance was to last thirteen hours.

Finally, the two and a half hours of waiting having passed, the car goes forward, headlights lit, on the road from Consigny to Mareilles. In the neighborhood of Mareilles, the lieutenant colonel stands on the running board and cries his name to all the echoes so that he will be recognized. He passes without hindrance, received with open arms by his officers and men.

THE LAST CARTRIDGES

The end of the day had been particularly trying for the poor regiment, henceforth with no other hope than to make a heroic end. Wood 2 was almost completely lost, the enemy had infiltrated into Wood 7, an attack launched from Chaumont had reduced Farms T and V. But, above all, munitions are lacking. The 75mm battery has no longer a single shell. As for the automatic weapons, they have each some 125 cartridges, some thirty seconds of fire.

"We will not fire until the enemy is within 400 yards," declares Lieutenant Colonel B---.

Dawn of the 18th arrives. At the same time the great announced attack is launched, the last rush that the regiment, bruised, famished but not discouraged, will receive with a heroism not unworthy of that of Verdun. The attack leaves from the line Bologne-Andelot, with the principal effort at the exits from Wood 2 against Darmannes. Installed on its heights, the enemy artillery fires direct fire, destroying at its ease the visible strong points, villages, farms, etc.

Throughout the whole day, the attacks continue without interruption. The triangle of defense is cut down little by little. There fall successively the remainder of the valiant 57th Machine Gun Battalion supporting the 149th, Darmannes, Freix, Andelot, which was assaulted four times, Fragneix Farm, where at 1430 the three machine guns of the defense had exhausted their last belts, a little redoubt where a young cadet or second lieutenant, with an automatic rifleman and three hundred and fifty cartridges, discovered by chance, defended himself with the savage energy of a lion wounded to death.

This time, it is indeed finished. The remainder of the 149th can only await hand to hand combat with cold steel. There is not a cartridge left to fire.

But the enemy, surprised by this fierce resistance, is suspicious. He fears a final surprise. So, for twenty-five minutes he will pound the last positions with both artillery and infantry fire. At 1700, comes the general assault.

The grand and noble adventure, in which so many men have given their best, is ended. What is left of the 149th is captured, formed in column and taken toward Joinville first and then Saint-Dizier. But first, Lt. Col. B——, made prisoner, is taken by car to Rimaucourt, to the staff of the German Army Corps, where he receives the hommage of his enemies, a tribute due from one soldier to another.

Returned to Joinville, Lieutenant Colonel B—— finds there the column of prisoners. On the 20th, at 0600, the column starts marching along the Saint-Dizier road. A

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car had been reserved for the lieutenant colonel and three elderly officers, but Lt. Col. B- refuses to ride, giving his place to a fourth officer too tired to make the long march on foot. He falls in ranks among his men, in the middle of the column, where he will not be too closely watched.

PRISONER—BUT NOT FOR LONG

· About three miles from Joinville, the road turns sharply, having on one side a slope and a fill overhanging the valley. The lieutenant colonel breaks out of ranks, jumps over the slope and runs at full speed to a thicket of heavy brush where he hides. The hiding place is good and all of the searches miss it. At night, the lieutenant colonel decides to leave his retreat and to get back on the road to orient himself. Between the passage of two automobiles he jumps on the road, but he is seen. A shot is fired and a ball grazes his knee without, however, causing a serious wound. For a quarter of an hour, he crouches immobile and then crawls on to the road. Seeing a farm, he starts toward it, when, just as he gets there, he runs into two German sentries, one of whom gives him a heavy blow on the leg with his rifle butt. He jumps back, loses them and gains a wood where, again, he waits. Once more, after a prudent delay for rest, he starts on and reaches a village where, after many difficulties, he gets a drink. For thirty hours, he had had nothing to eat or drink.

Finally, a young man gets him a vest, overalls and a cap. He lies down in an abandoned house. Worn out, he sleeps. But at 1000 the 21st, he has a rude awakening. He must flee, the Germans are arriving. The whole day, - zigzags in disguise to avoid the German troops who are pouring in everywhere. Since he hears more and more of an armistice, he decides to head for Paris, where, he thinks, the French military authorities will perhaps return. At Colombey-les-Deux-Eglises he finds in an abandoned cheese-dairy a Yugoslav who gives him a bit of Gruyere and, for 300 francs, sells him an old bicycle without brakes. Decidedly, the situation im-

And the Odyssey continues. The 22nd and 23rd, the fugitive slowly pursues his way, continually interrupted by alarms. The 24th, he reaches Melun where one of his relations has a house. It is empty, but after long arguments with the neighbors he succeeds in getting in. For twenty-four hours he rests there, free at last of any immediate danger. The following day, after having been stopped at a French barricade, he arrives at last in Paris where he remains eight days awaiting new identity papers. Then, July 4, he reaches Orleans by train. From there, on his bicycle, he gets to Vierzon where the Commandant gives him permission to go on to the unoccupied zone to see his two sick children. And he crosses the line of demarcation.

The following day, Lt. Col. B- puts himself at the disposition of the military authorities.

CONCLUSION

To this recital, which we have transcribed in the most sober and unvarnished form, we will add nothing, for there are some facts which have no need of ornamentation and some men who demand no glorification. In the

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course of this episode of a war essentially mechanized, one sees the traits of an unalterable human nobility surge up from the depths of the race. One could assert that between adversaries fact to face, esteem was the order of the day, and hate was banished from the hearts even in the most fierce of combats. Each endeavored to be worthy of himself and his mission. In a word, each conducted himself as a soldier.

THE MARINE CORPS BAT-TALION INTELLIGENCE SERVICE

(Continued from page 39)

mand post, but it has on more than one occasion proven to be necessary.

Now, with three of the eight men accounted for before even beginning to provide for reconnaissance, Bn-2 has five men left to handle the extensive work of accounting for the actions of all units that land prior to the arrival of the commanding officer.

The first consideration of the commander is to know where his assault companies are and what, generally, they are doing. Therefore, of the remaining five men, two can be allocated to each assault company, and the remaining man, the chief of the intelligence section is boated with one of the assault companies. The duty of the 2-section men with the assault companies is to carefully observe dispositions and actions and to keep this information flowing into the intelligence section chief who remains on the beach near the location where the command post is expected to land.

Two men with each assault company is a necessity. It permits one observer to be with the company at all times. The number of reports that should be made in this initial phase cannot be specified, as it will depend upon such factors as the rapidity of the advance, and the intensity of the action. Yet, sufficient information must be passed to the section chief so that he will be able to give Bn-2 a complete picture of what the general situation is as soon as the command post lands. In fact, it might be said that the intelligence section chief functions as a one-man information collecting agency during the time that the assault companies are pushing in from the beach, and directs reconnaissance activities until the arrival of the command post.

As a result, if the observers are sufficiently trained and experienced, there will be no dark moments of tactical blindness, unmarked situation maps, and other similar conditions that comprise a commander's nightmare. By "sufficiently trained," it is meant that the individuals, normally privates or privates first class, are able to function on their own initiative and discretion. They must have the necessary schooling and experience to know what is happening and whether or not it is worth while for one of them to cease observing and proceed to the beach to make a report. Also, they must be able to judge how long a period of time they have for observing so as to be able to make as complete a report as possible to the section chief prior to the landing of the command post.

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There might be some question as to the currently accepted doctrine which has the battalion intelligence officer normally boated and landing with the commanding officer and the CP personnel. The contention has been voiced that the Bn-2 should be with the assault companies, and thus able to direct the reconnaissance activities prior to the arrival of the command boat. It must be admitted that there is considerable merit in this proposal. However, due to the advisability of keeping the intelligence officer informed of any changes in the situation which may come by air drop or radio during the trip to the beach, it is considered wise procedure to have the commanding officer and the intelligence officer in the same boat. If the intelligence section chief is capable of directing the initial reconnaissance phases of the landing, there is no need for the presence of the intelligence officer on the beach ahead of the command boat.

It has probably been noticed that thus far nothing has been said concerning other sources of information regarding the tactical situation such as air observation, reports of company commanders, and observation by adjacent units, all of which are of considerable aid and are extremely important. Yet, from the standpoint of the intelligence officer these extra sources cannot be relied upon too heavily as a constant means of information for they are, essentially, supplementary sources. The members of the intelligence section are the primary tools in the hands of the intelligence officer for the purpose of providing information. The intelligence section, to function satisfactorily, must be able to furnish the necessary information to the commanding officer through its own organization, and cannot be dependent upon other sources for that information. After the intelligence section is trained to the point where it is indoctrinated to depend upon itself for information, then the intelligence officer is justified in including supplementary sources in his intelligence plan.

Now, with the landing of the command post, the second phase of the intelligence problem begins. As the intelligence officer and commanding officer land, they are met by the section chief who has the reports of the assault companies' observers, and this furnishes the commanding officer with at least a minimum of information on which he can proceed with his plan of action. The intelligence officer now finds himself confronted with the necessity of maintaining a continued flow of combat information as the action develops.

By this time, if normal contact is maintained, the two scouts with each assault company should be providing a fairly adequate account of the location and action of their respective units. Yet, it must be remembered that the further the advance proceeds, the greater is the distance which must be covered in making the reports, particularly if there is any delay in making the initial forward displacements of the command posts.

With the scope of the action gradually taking shape, the supplementary sources of information become increasingly helpful in maintaining an accurate situation map. By this time the observation post will probably be established. Well trained men in the observation post are of inestimable value, for in favorable terrain a well placed OP can keep all assault units under visual observation, and at the same time is able to detect changes in enemy dispositions



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often before the scouts in the assault companies. Normally one observation post is all that can be manned by the battalion intelligence section. Yet, it might be pointed out that in most operations the mortar platoon usually establishes its observation posts at points of good visibility. With its direct communication to the command post it can be of considerable aid, and the intelligence officer should not hesitate to call upon the mortar platoon observation personnel for reports of action in their sector of visibility. Were sufficient intelligence personnel available, it would probably be doctrine to have at least one observer with the mortar platoon OP at all times.

As the assault companies push inland from the beach, it is one problem for the observers with the companies to obtain information, and an entirely separate and equally difficult one to send the information back to the command post where it will be of value. As a result of this problem of transmission of intelligence information, there has been a growing tendency among the intelligence units of the Fleet Marine Force to train the intelligence personnel as capable communicators. On numerous occasions this policy has proven its value. Scouts who know their semaphore are able to save much travel time if they are able to thus transmit messages rather than hike them back. Time and energy are saved, and observation time per man is increased.

Likewise, it has proven advantageous for intelligence personnel to have training in the operation of SCR 194 and 195, more popularly known as "walkie-talkies." There will be many times when, in a rapidly moving situation, it will be impossible to take time to string wire to an observation post. As a result, although the number of walkie-talkies in the battalion is certainly far from excessive, these portable transmitters are often the only medium of sending back information from an advanced or distant observation point. It will certainly be an unusual landing operation in which there will be a surplus of communicators. Normally there is a scarcity of enough wiremen and radio men to attend to everything assigned the communication section. Consequently, if one of the scouts is trained in the operation of portable transmitters, the intelligence officer does not have to wait for a communicator before he can send out one or two men to establish an observation post.

There are a few factors concerning air observation which must be taken into consideration by the battalion intelligence officer. Air observation is absolutely indispensible to the higher intelligence plan, but care must be taken that it is not relied upon too heavily by the battalion as a means of clearing the tactical situation. The artificatialities of map problems and command post exercises have made it too easy for intelligence officers to immediately request simulated observation whenever uncertainties in the situation seemed to exist. Such procedure is not so applicable to actual two sided maneuvers. Although air reconnaissance can determine important factors in the intelligence plan of higher echelons and at times is of value to the battalion, it is usually true that minor changes of enemy position, and initial clues to possible withdrawal or advance are too minute in character to be observed from the air, and can be observed only by alert ground scouts and attentive observation posts.

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Manufacturers of REEVES Army Twill and Marine Corps Suiting numerous requirements for competent intelligence personnel. To refer to them as possessing such requirements is easy. To find privates and privates first class who possess the requirements is extremely difficult. For instance, a scout must know how to get where he is going and know when he is there, which necessitates a through knowledge of map reading, much more than can be picked up from a few lessons a week in a training schedule. Also, he must know what he is seeing, which requires him to be both an observer and at the same time possess a fair knowledge of tactics and weapons. And then, after obtaining this information he must be a fairly competent communicator so as to be able to transmit the information to the command post. All of which amounts to pretty high requirements for lower enlisted rates.

At the present time of expansion with relatively rapid promotion of qualified men to non-commissioned rank, the personnel problem of the intelligence officer is a difficult one. The intelligence section is no better than the men who comprise it. And these men to be qualified must be experienced and well trained. To carry out a well planned training schedule for a battalion intelligence section is an almost impossible task. In the first place, the average private today has little or no experience to serve as background for intelligence work. Training is the only possible substitution for the lack of experience, and such training and instruction must be definitely planned. It must be even more carefully executed.

Again the practical aspects tend to cancel the ambitious provisions of a training schedule. For instance, the chief of the section is also usually the headquarters company property sergeant, which requires his time at the least opportune moments. In camps there are the inevitable working parties to break into the instruction periods. Aboard transports the time for instruction is usually plentiful, but the accommodations for such instructions are not available.

To provide men in the intelligence sections who are competent to fulfill the numerous requirements of such duty, specialized training is a prime requisite.

"Specialized training" does not mean that information which can be picked up through training periods interspersed with working parties, company property accounts, and other inevitable distractions, but rather a planned and carefully supervised course of study.

For some time it has been realized that special schooling is necessary to train a man to become a communicator. Any specialty requires careful schooling in the fundamentals of the subject. Intelligence personnel are no exceptions.

Therefore, it is the recommendation of this article that the importance and special nature of intelligence work be fully recognized, and being fully recognized, the appropriate measures to provide for an adequately trained intelligence personnel in the Marine Corps be instituted.

This would essentially provide for an intelligence school for enlisted personnel at either Quantico or San Diego, or both. In order to keep administration problems at a minimum, it might be actually advantageous to have two intelligence schools, one for east coast personnel under the supervision of the intelligence officer of the First Division and the other, for west coast per-

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sonnel, under the supervision of the Second Division intelligence officer.

Such a school would not necessarily have to be continuous, but rather it would be convened according to the personnel requirements within the intelligence units of the division. A course of four weeks would assure a thorough fundamental training for new men. From this course, with an adequate background in technical subjects such as map and aerial photograph, communications and a generally standardized study including scouting and patroling, command post procedure, tactics, and amphibious reconnaissance, men would be able to smoothly fit into any intelligence section or platoon to which they might be assigned.

Any officer who has been faced with the problem of finding replacements for vacancies in his intelligence section will be quick to realize the advantages of this method of providing trained intelligence personnel. It would certainly be an improvement over the current procedure of the intelligence officer being forced to practically indulge in espionage throughout the companies of the battalion to find a qualified man, and then, after finding him, learns that the man in question is one of the few good scouts in the rifle company. And company commanders can't be blamed for being reluctant to part with men that they have trained from recruits to do an important job. Granting that the intelligence officer does manage to convince the company commander that the man in question should be transferred to the intelligence section, the problem is still far from being solved, as the new addition to the section is thrown into a group of men, all of whom have more knowledge of the subject than he does, and, to further complicate matters, all of whom are working under a training schedule far and beyond the capacity of the new man.

The intelligence section is too small to provide for a primary and advanced training schedule. The schedule will have to be adjusted to either the advanced men or the new man.

An intelligence school would eliminate such complications of training and thus provide for more adequately schooled personnel who would have a thorough basic training before even being assigned to any intelligence work.

In addition to the establishment of a school for intelligence personnel, there is another recommendation, the adoption of which it is believed would be of fundamental benefit to the combat organization of the Marine Corps. It is the opinion of this article based upon approximately two years of intelligence duty in the Fleet Marine Force, that the size of the present intelligence section is too small to effectively execute the tasks expected from it. As was mentioned previously regarding the allocation of the intelligence section in a landing operation, the eight men, as now provided, do not suffice to furnish adequate command post personnel for the 2-section, provided enough observers to keep the three rifle companies under constant observation, properly man an observation post, and at the same time provide for any of the special reconnaissance missions that arise during the course of the operation.

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are required for a reconnaissance patrol D-day minus one or two days. In such a case as this, the five men required for such a patrol would leave the intelligence section tactically ineffective for the landing operation, for it has been the experience of recent maneuvers that sufficient time does not exist after reembarking the patrol from a hostile beach to receive the reconnaissance reports and then return the personnel to the proper ship before H-hour.

With the present eight men in the intelligence section there is no provision for the replacement of casualties. One or two casualties would materially decrease the effi-

ciency of the section.

Just what the exact strength of the battalion intelligence section should be is open to question. But there is no question but what it should be larger than it is. Totals ranging from twelve to twenty-four man sections have been suggested. Any number between these two suggestions would be a marked improvement. The important consideration is that there must be an increase if the intelligence sections are to properly function.

It must be realized that the battalion intelligence section today has greater burdens than ever before. The present trend toward the employment of the combat team requires the battalion intelligence section to function not only for the normal battalion organization as once was the case, but in addition to that it must also serve as the intelligence unit for the combat team headquarters with

all its additional men and equipment.

It is difficult to train and easy to forget the intelligence sections in the one-sided maneuvers of peace time training. The importance of the intelligence section or platoon is usually not appreciated until their aid is required to permit the commanding officer to see through the fog of actual battle. Then it is too late to think about training the intelligence personnel to do a specialized job.

A French artillery officer, Napoleon Bonaparte, once said that if he knew in advance what the enemy was doing he could do twice as much with half as many men. These proportions may not always hold true, but it is true that in the rapidly moving warfare of today, loss of contact and confusion of the general situation is an ever impending threat. The commander who is able to know where his units are, what they as well as the enemy are doing, has much of the battle won.

With so much dependent upon the intelligence section, it is imperative that the intelligence officers have the necessary number of men and the men have the necessary training to do their important work. If these intelligence sections do not possess a sufficient number of men with the proper training, combat intelligence cannot flow

freely into the command post.

When information stops, disaster is ready to start.

ARMORED FORCES AND OUR ARMORED FORCE

(Continued from page 36)

services. Thus, at the outbreak of war in 1939, France had only 2 light mechanized divisions within the cavalry arm and 11 tank regiments, 22 battalions in the infantry







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arm. Up to this time the French Army had made no attempt to coordinate tank development and tank tactics between the cavalry and infantry. French doctrine made no provision for the employment of more than 1 mechanized unit habitually employed within the cadre of a larger normal unit.

Two months before the German offensive, May 10, 1940, the French doctrine as announced by General Gamelin was as follows:

"Generally speaking, a large armored unit cannot cover its own movement nor carry out the reconnaissance of an insufficiently determined enemy. It must always act within the cadre of a corps or of a mechanized groupment, under the orders of a cavalry or motorized corps commander."

As can be seen from the above even after the experiences of the Polish campaign were available for study, the French had no concept of the unified tactical action of the combined arms grouped in the armored division. Further, they failed to grasp the obvious lessons of that campaign as to the supreme importance of the role of combat aviation combined with the armored force.

Great Britain: British tank development under the Royal Tank Corps proceeded along lines similar to the French tank development under the infantry. The tank tactics of the Royal Tank Corps were those of the infantry-accompanied tank. British experiments resulted in the organization of the army tank battalion and the army tank brigade. The former was a light tank unit; the latter a medium tank unit. Both organizations were designed as infantry tank units to reinforce normal infantry formations.

The course of development of mechanization in Great Britain was stormy in the immmediate post-war period. Bitter controversies retarded progress.

In 1926, as a result of General Fuller's ideas an experimental armored force was created which contained, organically, armored cars, tanks, motorized machine guns, artillery, and engineers, but no infantry. The purpose of this force was to test the possibilities of a self-contained armored fighting force independent of existing formations. The lessons learned from this experiment proved that infantry was indispensable to an armored formation. This force continued in operation until 1929, when it was finally abandoned. This experiment can probably be regarded as the father of German armored division.

In 1935 Great Britain commenced the mechanization of her horse cavalry, and in 1936 created a mechanized mobile division by combining units of mechanized cavalry with tanks. In 1939 Great Britain organized an armored corps consisting of a corps headquarters, two armored divisions, a support group of two motorized infantry battalions, two artillery regiments, and a mixed antitank, antiaircraft regiment. All armored vehicles in the armored divisions were tanks, while all unarmored vehicles were in the support group. This organization of an armored corps was abandoned by the British in January, 1940.

At the outbreak of World War No. 2, Great Britain had three types of mechanized units—the mechanized



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divisional cavalry regiment, the army tank brigade, and the armored division. The tactical role of the army tank brigade was, with the assistance of the infantry, to break through enemy defenses. The role of the armored division was to penetrate beyond defensive positions in order to complete the victory. In defense the tank brigade would assist the counterattack.

Thus, although in the early days the British had conceived of an armored force, this idea had been abandoned. Development of mechanization had followed the lines of armored units organized to act within the cadre of larger normal forces.

A consideration of the British development prior to the present war shows that they, too, failed to evaluate properly the importance of the combined arms in armored units. Especially did they fail to appreciate the importance of specialist infantry and combat aviation support. They had not clearly determined the proper operational role for large armored units.

Germany: Following the World War, the German Army set up a section of their war ministry staff to study in detail the causes of successes and failures of their armies during the past war. This section of the staff functioned during the 14 years prior to the 1933 reorganization of the German Army and was continued as a general staff section of the new army.

One of the principal problems studied by this staff section was the use of and defense against armored action.

A second important problem studied was the fact that Germany had been uniformly successful in breaking her enemies' front position, but had also never been able to exploit the initial success.

The solution to both of these problems was eventually found in the armored force of combined arms.

During the period immediately prior to the expansion of the German Army, selected officers were sent to the armies of the principal powers—the United States, England, France, and Russia—to get data and ideas as to the construction and employment of armored vehicles. To the United States came Warlemout, Bechtoldsheim, and Von Schell, the latter now chief of motorization of the German State.

The data procured by the above-mentioned officers, together with that developed by the staff section of the ministry, was used in the organization of the first armored units during 1934.

Among the initial concepts with which the Germans began their armored divisional organization were the following:

- (a) The armored division must utilize the combined arms in combat.
- (b) Armored units must be used in sufficient mass to permit sustained driving power.
- (c) Armored vehicles must be simple and rugged of construction and design and must be suitable for mass production.
- (d) The mobility of all elements of the armored division must be such as to maintain a unity of action in all phases of open warfare.
 - (e) One hundred per cent replacement of tanks and

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tank crews must be available during periods of active operations.

During late 1933 and 1934 extensive experiments on extremely varied terrain in a large area known as Luneburger Heide in northern Prussia were conducted. These tests were carried out in all types of weather. During these tests tactical procedures were determined upon. The organization of the units was then based on the tactical methods of their employment. Late in 1934 and 1935 the armored types determined upon were put into mass production and the organization of three armored divisions was begun. In the fall of 1935 the Germans gave a demonstration of the use of several elements of the armored division. In 1936 Von Schell made the statement that the "German general staff was satisfied that they had developed an effective method of armored attack." In 1936 the Germans officially stated that the war in Spain would be used as a laboratory in which to test their armored units.

The initial armored divisional organization consisted of a reconnaissance battalion.

Tank brigade of 2 tank regiments, each regiment consisting of 2 tank battalions, each tank battalion consisting of 79 light and 18 medium tanks.

Motorized infantry brigade, consisting of two motorized rifle regiments and one motorcycle rifle battalion.

Artillery regiment armed with 105-millimeter gun howitzers.

Supply echelon, consisting of medical, quartermaster, and other service elements.

At the begining of the Polish campaign (September 1939) the Germans had organized about 10 armored divisions in general similar in organization to the one described above.

The major items of arms and equipment of each of these divisions were as follows:

Tanks, 416 (344 light and 72 medium).

Artillery, 36 (105-millimeter gun howitzers).

Antitank guns, 66 (36 in division artillery battalion; 15 in reconnaissance battalion; 12 in armored infantry regiment; and 3 in motorcycle battalion).

Armored cars, 50.

Total strength, approximately 15,000.

Operations: During the Polish campaign the armored divisions were not held together and fought as a complete armored unit. One group of these divisions was used with the Silesian Army, another group with the army attacking from east Prussia. The armored divisions were held in rear of the attacking armies and inserted after a break in the enemy front had been made by the army. The armored divisions were then utilized to exploit the initial success by disrupting and cutting into fragments the Polish armies. The operations of these armored divisions in Poland were closely supported by attack and bombardment aviation.

When the Germans began their campaign on the west front May 10, we find an entirely different tactical employment of the German armored divisions. It is reasonable to assume that this change in their tactical employment was indicated by the experience gained in the NO THIRST

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Polish campaign. In the attack against the western front, we find the armored divisions now, 12 to 14 in number, organized into corps and into an armored army. This army had no covering force other than the border guards and that furnished by itself. This armored army made the strategic main effort of the German combat forces. From all indications, there was attached to, this army motorized divisions which were used defensively to cover the flank of the armored army, which in its drive first rested on the Aisne, then the Aisne-Oise Canal, the Oise-Somme Canal, and finally on the Somme River. The right flank of the armored army was covered by the attack of the advancing German XII Army, and by means of other motorized divisions probably attached to the armored army.

Later in the French campaign the armored army was again used as an independent battle unit. On June 10, 1940, this armored army crossed the Aisne River from a small bridgehead established by the XII army, quickly destroyed the French IV army, drove across the Langres Plateau, through Besançon, and to the Swiss border. By this maneuver the entire Maginot line was cut off from remainder of France.

Tactical methods: The important lessons in the French campaign is the use of an armored force as an independent army. This armored army, supported by combat aviation, made the main strategic and tactical effort of the German field forces. Its attack was made through an extremely rugged terrain zone, using only the combined arms of its component elements.

This armored army not only broke the border fortifications of Luxemburg and the Libramont-Neufchateau-Virton position, which is the defensive line of the Belgian frontier, but it crossed the Semois River, a most difficult terrain barrier. This armored army finally crossed the Meuse River and penetrated the French defensive position which constituted a continuation of the Maginot line. "In this break-through of the Allied defensive position, for the first time in history, exclusive use was made of an armored army in executing a largescale strategic movement." The above is an official statement issued by the German War Ministry. Some conception of the magnitude of the armored operation may be gained by saying that 46,000 vehicles took part, and the armored was echeloned to a depth of approximately 125 miles.

Although there are only meager reports available on the recent Balkan operations, every indication points to the use by the Germans of similarly organized armored armies in their destruction of the Yugoslavian and Grecian Armies.

The tactical action of the armored divisions is based on fire and movement of the component armored units of the combined arms. This tactical action is not comparable to the cavalry charge, as so many erroneously believe. It is the mutual use of armored and air fire power to assist and cover the movement of a maneuvering element. This German concept was not fully understood or accepted at the beginning of the present war by the French and British. It is at entire variance with the idea of independent tank or mechanized action and with the idea underlying the use of accompanying tanks.

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The success of the German armored tactics has as we know been great and has rendered obsolete the tactical procedures of World War No. 1.

The great German victories in France and in the Balkans were won by offensive operations of armored armies supported by combat aviation. Former defensive methods cannot be successfully used against these armored operations. Defense against such operations can be made only by armored units of equal or superior power.

United States: At home, the Chief of Staff, General Summerall, early realized the value of the tank as an independent and mobile weapon and preached the importance of its employment. The War Department was, however, hampered by lack of understanding and funds, and further by the fact that the National Defense Act of 1920 prescribed that the Infantry should operate tanks.

Despite the experiments going on abroad, it was not until 1928 that the Secretary of War approved in principle the initial plans for the organization and development, over a period of 4 years, of a mechanized force. This force, according to paper estimates, would cost \$4,000,000. This was not considered prohibitive at that time, in view of the cost of mechanization abroad and the cost of material for our own Air Corps at home.

For the next 2 years the subject of mechanization lay dormant so far as appropriations were concerned. In 1930 the Congress inserted in the Army appropriation bill the \$284,000 previously requested for development work. Although this was a very meager amount, it did provide a start

Accordingly, the War Department utilized this money to make possible the assembly of the mechanized force at Fort Eustis, Va., with the thought that the organization of an actual force, no matter how small or restricted in equipment, would take the development out of the realm of theory and give it a practical beginning. To the normal equipment of the selected units were added some experimental vehicles newly constructed.

This original mechanized force totaled 640 enlisted men. Every branch of the service was represented in it.

The first conception of this mechanized command was that it would be purely a striking force. Starting with one regiment, it would later be built up into a highly mobile armored force, with motorized fire power to strike an organized position. It was contemplated that this experiment would at least start thought along the lines of the development of the tactics of the combined mechanized or motorized arms.

In 1931 it was decided that the infantry would continue under the National Defense Act to operate tanks for the close support of foot soldiers and that the mechanized mission should be given to the cavalry. To permit the cavalry to operate tanks under this mission they were called combat cars.

That year, 159 men from various branches in the original mechanized forces were transferred to the cavalry, with station at Fort Knox. As an initial start one reinforced regiment of cavalry was to be mechanized.

However, it was not until 1933 that the War Department issued orders for the first Cavalry, stationed at Marfa, Tex., to be moved to Knox and mechanized.

From that time forward, the force of mechanized cavalry was gradually increased, until last year it consisted



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of two regiments of mechanized cavalry, a regiment of mechanized field artillery, a company of engineers, an attached regiment of infantry, an Air Corps squadron, and the necessary supply and service troops. With increased experience each year in maneuvers, it developed mobile mechanization on an apparently sound basis. During this period our companies of infantry tanks were removed from the infantry division and consolidated into battalions, and the Louisiana maneuvers of 1940 brought forth the combined effort of an infantry tank group and the mechanized cavalry.

During this period both the Infantry Board and the Mechanized Cavalry Board did considerable research in connection with the development of tanks and their related materiel and vehicles and weapons. This work has been of great value in the later development of our

Mechanized Force.

Our present medium tank was projected in design by the Infantry Board. When the Armored Force was created experimentally for service test, the medium tank developed by the Infantry Board formed the basic design upon which, with few modifications, we were able to enter into the development of rapid production facilities.

A careful analysis of the armored operations during the present war leads to several definite conclusions.

(a) Armored forces of the combined arms are at present the most powerful means of offensive action.

(b) Given a suitable terrain for operations, the most effective defense against such armored forces would seem to lie in more numerous and more powerful similarly organized armored force.

(c) Armored units must be organized into large formations (corps and armies) to give tactical and strategi-

cal unity to their operations.

(d) A definite trend toward more complex combination of arms and toward heavier calibers and equipment

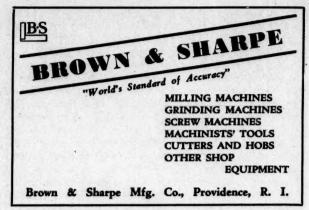
has been shown during the war.

(e) To be successful in combat armored units must be manned and led by thoroughly and specially trained personnel. Such training requires much time and cannot be thoroughly accomplished with the turn-over of the mass of personnel each year.

OUR DEVELOPMENTS SINCE JULY 10, 1940

During part of May and June 1940 a major world power with an army conceded by many to be one of the finest in the world, backed by the manpower and equipment of powerful allies, was completely overrun and reduced to a state of comparative impotence by a military machine of astounding efficiency. Before this relatively short operation was completed, which is one of the greatest military phenomena of all times, the Chief of Staff acted promptly and decisively in effecting what I believe to be one of the foremost steps taken during my military service to increase the combat effectiveness of the Army. High commanders from the field who had been working for years with our small mechanized cavalry and tank units were immediately assembled in Washington and participated in conference with members of the General Staff. It was the unanimous opinion of the conferees:

That the recent German successes proved the value, efficiency, and economy of armored units when properly used in adequate numbers on the modern battlefield.



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That our available mechanized resources must be brought together under one head to obtain the maximum value from our limited personnel and materiel, to further tactical development and employment and to eliminate duplication of technical development.

That an expansion of this component of our Army was imperative if we were to successfully engage a modern

The recommendations of the above meeting were in a matter of days translated into action. A War Department directive was published July 10, 1940, which created, for service test, an armored force to include all armored corps and General Headquarters Reserve tank units, and prescribed the duties of the Chief of the Armored Force, combining the command functions of a commander of a large tactical unit and many of the responsibilities of a chief of a combatant arm; this included the development of tactical and training doctrines for all units of the Armored Force and research and advisory functions pertaining to development and procurement of all special transportation, armament, and equipment used primarily for armored units.

The small mechanized cavalry brigade, a few scattered infantry tank units, the Sixth Infantry, and 9,500 enlisted men were made available or authorized to implement this organization. From the foregoing, the following units and agencies were organized: The I Armored Corps, consisting of the First and Second Armored Divisions and the Seventieth General Headquarters Reserve Tank Battalion; the Armored Force Board, charged primarily with giving proper direction to the development of special transportation, armament, and equipment, and to the preparation of training manuals; and the Armored Force School, to provide the highly trained technicians to operate and maintain the many types of complicated and expensive equipment of armored units.

The Armored Force, as constituted above, met its initial training objective as laid down by the Chief of the Armored Force "* * * To be prepared to take the field with available personnel and materiel by October 1, 1940 * * *."

The foregoing accomplishments, notwithstanding sympathetic cooperation received from the War Department, were carried out in the face of many difficulties, among which were supply and personnel which I will discuss later.

The role of a unit determines its organization. The role of an armored division is the conduct of highly mobile ground warfare, primarily offensive in character, by a selfsustained unit of great power and mobility, composed of specially equipped troops of the required arms and services. It should be employed on missions either strategical or tactical, whose accomplishment will effect to the maximum the total destruction of the enemy.

Armored division: The armored division of 12,700 officers and enlisted men has a tremendous fire power in its authorized allotment of over 19,000 weapons, including pistols; rifles; sub, light, and heavy machine guns; mortars; 37-millimeter guns; 75-millimeter guns; 105-millimeter howitzers; and over 3,000 caliber .30 machine guns. The armored division consists of five echelons: Command,

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reconnaissance, striking, support, and service. These echelons must operate together as a team if the division is to function efficiently.

Command echelon: The command echelon consists of the division headquarters and headquarters company which directs the operations of the armored division and a signal company that provides facilities for transmitting orders and information to all echelons.

Reconnaissance echelon: The reconnaissance echelon consists of a reconnaissance battalion and an attached observation squadron. The two, working in close coordination, constitute the eyes of the commander. The picture painted from the information gathered by these two reconnaissance agencies forms the basis of the commander's plan of execution of the division mission.

Striking echelon: The striking echelon consists of the armored brigade, with its headquarters and headquarters company, two light-armored regiments, one medium-armored regiment, and a field-artillery regiment. The entire division is built around the striking echelon and its principal weapon, the tank. While the tank is the principal weapon of the light-armored regiment, it is not the only one. This regiment also is equipped with its own reconnaissance, its own mobile machine-gun units, and a specially equipped mortar platoon. All other elements of the division are intent on maneuvering the striking echelon into position from which it can deliver the decisive blow.

Support echelon: The support echelon consists of an infantry regiment, a field-artillery battalion, and an engineer battalion. The support echelon assists the striking echelon by attacking to clarify the situation, seizing ground unfavorable for tank action, holding ground which the tanks have captured, neutalizing threats, and protecting the tanks during periods of refueling, reorganization, and rest. The engineers insure the uninterrupted advance of the division by the construction and repairs of crossings, by operating assault boats and ferries, by the use of their bridging equipment, and by improvised means. They assist in the allaround defense of the division in the establishment of antitank areas by preparing road blocks, obstacles, mine fields, and demolitions.

Service echelon: The service echelon consists of an ordnance battalion, quartermaster battalion, and a medical battalion. It furnishes the skilled mechanics and spare parts required to maintain weapons, fighting vehicles, and wheeled vehicles in operation. It supplies the division with gasoline, oil, and rations. It collects and evacuates the wounded personnel of all units of the division.

Combat aviation must always support and frequently may be attached to an armored division during operations. In principle, combat aviation augments the power and extends the range of artillery.

Armored corps: Armored units are employed against vital objectives in rear of the hostile main battle position usually reached by a penetration of a weak position of the hostile front or an encirclement of an open flank. Such operations are premised on surprise, on rapidity of action, and on ability to sustain this action until the objective is gained. Therefore, it is apparent that armored units must be employed in mass, not hundreds but thousands of tanks, with adequate aviation, engineer, infantry, artillery, maintenance, and logistical support, with local superiority of the



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THE MARINE CORPS GAZETTE

air assured. To train, fight, and supply these larger formations, armored divisions must be grouped into corps, consisting of an essential command echelon, two armored divisions, and necessary corps troops, organic or attached.

Group headquarters tank units: Group headquarters tank battalions, organized quite similarly to the battalions of the armored regiments, as provided to give added striking power to the infantry and cavalry divisions and for attachment to armored divisions as additional battalions. These units are organized into light and medium battalions, the former primarily for inclusion in special-task forces where landing operations must be initially accomplished in secondary harbors. The development of the heavy tank should be continued so as to insure its availability if and when needed.

As with the armored divisions, these tank battalions should be grouped under tank group headquarters. These headquarters are essential to supervise, coordinate, and further the training, and to assist in developing the technique and tactics of group headquarters tank battalion and group employment as well as being available as trained command agencies for field operations.

Organization will change with experience, and with changes in the supply and the strategical situation. With the introduction of the 75-millimeter gun in the medium tank, it is probable that the artillery regiment will be taken away from the armored brigade and become a divisional unit for general support. The division may easily be made lighter or stronger by adding or subtracting an integral part thereof to meet the needs of any theater of operation. We have seen the German Army vary its organization in this manner to suit the immediate tactical situation.

It is true that the organization of our armored division is very similar in principle to that of the German panzer division, but it is not a question of us blindly following the latter. Rather it proves the soundness of our own development, since the Germans in general followed the principles of our own mechanized cavalry organizations which existed prior to the development of the present German organization.

It is not desired to convey the idea that armored units will win a war by themselves. I do not believe that the swift successes of the German Army in Holland, Belgium, and France were due to the action of any one particular branch of service. Rather, I believe that they were primarily due to the close coordination and cooperation of the swiftstriking dive bombers with the powerful panzer divisions, closely supported by well-trained, highly mobile infantry formations.

However, much of the German success may be credited to the panzer division, and it is not strange that the American public has shown an interest in this modern type of ground warfare, because we as a nation have a natural aptitude for the manufacture and operation of automotive equipment. So natural is this aptitude that the great mass of our public has wondered that foreign powers apparently had passed us in the utilization of mechanization for combat purposes. That this condition existed is only due to the fact that peacetime appropriations for our Army would not permit the establishment of an armored force of the

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rapid military expansion.

As materiel and supply have dominated recent battlefields, so have they dominated the development of the armored force. Its initial organization was governed by the type and quantity available; its future organization and rapidity of expansion will be dictated by timely execution of adequate manufacturing programs. It is essential that we manufacture the most modern type of fighting equipment for today and, concurrently, develop more efficient types for tomorrow. We are all too familiar with the long and precious time required to develop, tool for, and manufacture new types of critical items of equipment. We are also familiar with the uselessness of an army which is second best in materiel.

As at present organized, an armored division is equipped with 3,243 vehicles of all types. One thousand one hundred and forty of these are combat vehicles pure and simple, including scout cars, reconnaissance cars, tanks of all categories, personnel carriers and prime movers, machinegun and other weapon carriers; 2,103 are motorcycles, engineer vehicles, ambulances, and trucks of every variety. Many of these have combat purposes, but the majority enter into the supply of food, ammunition, and fuel. The so-called bantam car is replacing the motorcycle in many instances.

The scout car, which is largely used as a reconnaissance and machine-gun vehicle in the armored divisions, has met all the requirements of expansion thus far.

Man will always remain the master of materiel. Materiel must be conceived, moved, fought, and maintained by man.

Only an extremely small reservoir of Regular officers with mechanized cavalry and tank experience was available for the initial organization and immediate expansion of the Armored Force. All of the Regular officers now being assigned, as well as Reserve officers, must pass through intense orientation training courses on armored operation - before assuming command of units commensurate with their rank from second lieutenants to generals. Many must then be given extensive schooling to qualify as motor and communications officers-armored units cannot roll, be controlled, or fought without the greatest proficiency on the part of these officers in all echelons.

In no other component of the Army are enlisted men charged with heavier responsibilities of command, operation, and maintenance duties. A large percentage of enlisted men comprise small vehicular combat teams whose success is dependent upon the instant, correct, and continuous operations of these teams. The men who operate the complicated and expensive tank with its airplane engine might better be called tank engineers than tank

Highly skilled mechanical and technical experts in large numbers are required to maintain the great amount of motor and radio equipment. Development of the potentialities of an armored unit is dependent in an unusual degree to the decentralization of command, operation, and maintenance to the enlisted man, coupled with his initiative, judgment, and degree of training to meet each situation.



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Experience has proved that it takes a minimum of 4 months to train an enlisted man to participate as a junior member of his team in field service. An additional 3 months' instruction is required in the Armored Force School as the first step in qualifying numbers of these men as technical experts. Fifty percent of all enlisted men in an armored division are classified as occupational specialists; it is highly desirable that a greater percentage be so qualified to provide essential replacements. Many enlisted men now assigned to the Armored Force have not the capacity to assimilate the instruction given in the Armored Force School.

The following units have been activated since the Armored Force was initially created:

Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Armored Force.

Third and Fourth Armored Divisions.

Headquarters, First Tank Group.

One Hundred and Ninety-first, One Hundred and Ninety-second, One Hundred and Ninety-third, and One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Tank Battalions.

Fifty-ninth Signal Battalion (armored).

The Armored Force replacement training center, with a capacity of 9,000, is now busily engaged in training selective-service men from all walks of life.

The Armored Force School has been expanded and, working on a two-shift daily basis with approximately 400 students entering each week, graduates 300 officers and 5,000 enlisted technicians every 3 months.

Housing, utilities, and hospitalization have been ready in every instance to meet the scheduled flow of personnel; sites had to be located and purchased and complete construction provided in practically all cases.

Commissioned and enlisted cadres, technical specialists, and selectees are now completing their training for 10 additional tank battalions to be activated next month.

I have attempted to bring out the magnitude of the task of expanding our small peacetime laboratory of mechanization to our present size. If I have done that, I know you will appreciate the fact that to expand the Armored Force so that it will be capable of defeating a skillfully led modern army possessing powerful air, mechanized, and motorized units requires timely, positive, and additional effort from all of us.

With world conditions existing as they are today, our Nation is confronted with the most important problem of national defense that has arisen in its history. However, the effectiveness of our national defense of tomorrow must be in proportion to our decisions and actions of today.

COMMUNICATIONS

(Continued from page 26)

munication service is not excelled by that of any other armed force. Members of this group not only are endowed with the native intelligence and initiative of which all Americans boast, but they are most carefully selected and are required to meet the highest of standards before



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their assignment to communication duties. Normally, the selection of men for training and eventual assignment to Communication Personnel is conducted at the recruit depots. Every effort is made at that time to obtain volunteers and, naturally, the communication service is always anxious to obtain candidates who have had previous experience in kindred civilian pursuits such as amateur radio operating, radio servicing, and telephony, both inside and outside plant, or who have pursued electrical, mathematical or clerical courses in school. However, such prior experience is not essential and serves chiefly as an indication of aptitude. Those tentatively selected are given a group of general educational and special aptitude tests for the purpose of final selection. They are then transferred to the Signal Battalion, Quantico, or to the Signal Battalion, San Diego, for instruction in either the Radio Operator's School or the Field Telephone School and upon completion of these schools, which continue for 12 weeks and 8 weeks respectively, graduates are permanently assigned to "Communication Personnel" and transferred to the various communication units of the Marine Corps for duty. It is most important to realize and to remember, however, that at this point the young communication man is just beginning his training. The time required to train a student in the fundamentals of radio operating or of telephony has been pretty definitely established but, it has been said, it takes years to make an expert radio operator and an equally long time to become expert in the telephone field. This, perhaps, may be an exaggeration, yet the fact remains that the development of an expert in communications requires constant study and continuous training over a long period of time. This is particularly the case in military communications because of the many factors, both technical and personal, often unpredictable, which enter into the conduct of a complicated communication system

As men become more proficient, demonstrating their aptitude for communications and their ability successfully to pursue more advanced study, certain members of communication personnel are examined and selected for further instruction. These men are sent to the more highly technical communication schools in radio and telephone maintenance such as the Navy Radio Material School, Anacostia, the Telephone Electricians' School, Quantico, the Automatic Electric Telephone School, Chicago, and others. Outstanding men are selected for courses in both radio and telephone communication and, when graduated, are real experts in the field of military signal communication.

Officers selected for instruction in communications are chosen from those who request such training. Endeavor is made to select those officers who, by virtue of their previous study, have the necessary technical education qualifications, such as graduate electrical engineers or those with comparable engineering background. These officers are sent to the U. S. Army Signal Corps School, Fort Monmouth, or to the Infantry School, Fort Benning, for special courses in signal communication and upon graduation are assigned to communication duties. A few are selected for post graduate instruction in radio engineering or in other special communication courses. Communication officers, too, must continuously study the problem of communications since they are required to be thoroughly fa-

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miliar with the communication systems of both the Army and the Navy and must, in landing operations, be capable of supervising the installation and operation of a system comprising a combination of the two with all of the attendant complications under conditions of maximum adversity. Greater versatility is scarcely required by any other duty which a Marine officer may be called upon to perform yet, at the same time no other duty will prove more inter-

esting to perform.

Marine Corps communication materiel is of the very best and is believed to be equal if not superior to that of any military service in the world. Our radio equipment is procured through the U. S. Navy while our telephone, wire, and associated wire communication equipment is obtained through the U. S. Army. All is the most modern in existence and is the result of years of research, expert design, and continuous development. It is subject to comprehensive test by technical experts not only in the laboratory but under the most rigorous conditions of actual service on land, sea, and in the air. No article of communication equipment is adopted, procured, or issued, until it has met the most rigid specifications and has proven itself under the most exhaustive and exacting inspection. It is then issued in adequate quantities to provide for every reasonable requirement.

All Marine Corps communication units contain the four principal agencies of communications. These agencies are:

- (1) Message Center
- (2) Radio
- (3) Wire
- (4) Visual

Each communication unit provided in the various combat organizations of the Marine Corps has been designed as a balanced team of these essential agencies and contains the necessary personnel and equipment to insure adequate communication facilities for the commander of the unit and his staff. It is important to remember that the communication unit is comprised of sections molded into a composite team, just as is the company, battery, or any other military unit, and it is organized to function as such. Haphazard interference or disregard of the standard operating procedure prescribed for these units will tend not only to disorganize the unit, itself, but will destroy the efficiency of the entire system of which it is a part. In seeking an un-derstanding of communications and of its proper employment, the military commander should examine these four components of the communication unit and should learn how they operate within themselves as well as in conjunction with one another. But, above all, the commander must be thoroughly acquainted with how to utilize them. He must be familiar with their capabilities as well as their limitations, for to demand less than can be accomplished by them is only less foolhardy than to expect more than they can possibly deliver. It is not the purpose of this article to discuss the various capabilities or limitations of the several agencies of signal communications. This information may be found in the current communication texts and in the communication instructions for the U.S. Navy where, also, the tactics, technique, and employment of such facilities are thoroughly covered. These publications are available to all officers and merit study. Nor is it the purpose to list the many items of communication equipAny camera is a better camera loaded with Kodak film

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ment which may be encountered in the communication unit or to discuss their technical details. The commander is not required to be a technical expert who is to be concerned with the mechanics of communication equipment or the technical details of its operation and maintenance. He is provided with especially trained technical personnel for this responsibility. However, the commander, and for that matter all officers, should have a sufficient knowledge of the broad technical aspects of communication facilities to understand their functions. He should understand how one supplements the other and that those requiring great expenditure of effort and materiel should not be installed when required service can be effectively provided by less elaborate means.

The foregoing components of personnel and materiel have been welded into a tool which is placed directly in the hands of the military commander for his use in battle. To be sure, it is not the only tool with which the military commander is provided, for the master craftsman must be supplied with many; but it is the very one upon which the commander must rely if he is efficiently to employ all of the others. The military commander must know what this tool is and how properly to use it if the ultimate successful conclusion of his endeavor is to be obtained. Most officers of the military service devote hours of study to the tactics and technique of the various arms; the infantry, artillery, cavalry, tanks, aviation, etc. They have studied the organization and equipment of these arms and have become conversant with their weapons and logistics. The employment of these different units in battle, their interdependence, and the art of coordinating the particular functions of each to promote the success of the whole is certainly a matter of concern to all echelons of command. How many of these same officers have displayed more than casual interest or have given more than superficial study to the one agency which makes this extremely vital coordination possible? How many know thoroughly the tactical employment of the signal communications unit, its capabilities, its limitations, and how it may be employed to the utmost advantage? Yet, the employment of communications within a command is the direct responsibility of the unit commander. Every commander is responsible for the establishment and maintenance of the signal communication system of his unit and for its efficient operation as a part of the system of the next higher command.

If it is conceded that efficient communications are vital to a successful military operation-and I believe most of us will make that concession-then the efficient operation of our communication system is equally vital to the Marine Corps. We have the personnel and the materiel. Therefore, we may well ask ourselves, "What is the secret of perfecting an efficient communication system such as the Germans obviously have?" I believe that the answer is relatively simple and may be expressed in the words "Instruction and Indoctrination." Instruction of Communication Personnel and communication units must be continuous and must be of the utmost exactness. Too much time and attention cannot be devoted to the instruction of the individual, nor can team or unit instruction be overemphasized. All communication personnel must be thoroughly EMPSTE UMPSTE

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indoctrinated with the spirit of service and in the principle that anything short of perfect is not good enough. There is no easy road to successful communications yet there is no excuse for failure. It is not enough, however, that this instruction and indoctrination be impressed upon the enlisted men who are engaged in the actual work of providing communications, or upon those relatively few officers who are given special training and are assigned to communication duties. This instruction and indoctrination must extend to all echelons of command. This, I believe, is our one big problem. We Americans, with the most elaborate, extensive, and efficient commercial communication system in the world, are prone to take all communications for granted. We are accustomed to place telephone calls across the continent without difficulty or to file telegrams or radiograms with the greatest of convenience, secure in the knowledge of their safe delivery at destination but with no consideration for the factors which are involved in such faultless service. We must discard that complacency and must understand the multitude of difficulties which confront communication troops in the field who are striving, as nearly as possible, to duplicate that service under the most adverse conditions which possibly could be imposed. All officers, particularly those of command and staff, must know what to expect and to demand of communication personnel and materiel and know how, by their action, they can assist in the expeditious handling of the large volume of traffic incident to a military operation. Commanders must understand the extreme necessity for continuous training of personnel and the time required for thorough training. They should provide the facilities and the opportunity for this training without undue interruption or interference. They should demand the efficient operation and maintenance of equipment by communication units and should require a thorough knowledge of communications on the part of all officers of the command. This implies a familiarity with all agencies of communications as well as an indoctrination into the tactics and technique of their use. No better example of such indoctrination can be cited than our Navy in which all young officers are required to serve a short period on the signal bridge and in the communication office or radio central. It is of particular interest to note that a somewhat similar procedure is followed in the German Army. Should the Marine Corps follow this system by temporarily assigning lieutenants as assistants in communication units not only would our communications improve but the value of these young officers would be enhanced, for nowhere else is the younger officer afforded a better opportunity to view the operation of a military organization as a whole or to observe the functioning of command and staff.

The problem of communications is a continuing one and never can be solved to complete satisfaction. Methods and technique have progressed with astounding rapidity from the day, not many years ago, of the spark transmitter and crystal detector. They will continue to do so in the future. No problem is more vital to our welfare as a military organization. No more willing group ever attacked a problem than those men who are engaged on it in the Marine Corps today. But, it is no longer their problem, alone. It is one which vitally concerns every officer in the Marine Corps and one which merits their studious attention.

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PRECEPT

(Continued from page 20)

on the active list to meet the immediate requirements of the Navy.

14. The recommendations of the board shall be regarded by the members of the board and the recorder as confidential. Upon completion of its proceedings, but not before eleven (11) full days have elapsed, including the date of the convening of the board, the board shall forward the record of its proceedings to the Judge Advocate General of the Navy.

FORRESTAL

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NAVY DEPARTMENT

October 28, 1941

The President of the United States today approved the recommendations of the Marine Corps Selection Board, which selected five (5) officers of the grade of colonel for promotion to the grade of brigadier general, and twentyseven (27) officers of the grade of lieutenant colonel for promotion to the grade of colonel.

Following is a list of the officers recommended for promotion, and their home addresses: Colonels for Brigadier General

Name

Home Address

Fegan, Joseph C. Schmidt, Harry Larsen, Henry L. Rupertus, William H. Pickett, Harry K.

Dallas, Texas Stapleton, Nebraska Denver, Colorado Washington, D. C. Ridgeway, S. C.

Lieutenant Colonels for Colonel Spencer, Ery M.

Best, William N. Worton, William A. Thomason, John W., Jr. Walker, John T. Smith, Oliver P.

Linscott, Henry D. Clement, William T. Ames, Evans O. Gregory, Maurice C.

Creesy, Andrew E. Curtis, Merritt B. Muldrow, Charles N. Smith, Joseph T.

Pfeiffer, Omar T. Merritt, Lewie G. Larkin, Claude A.

Ladd, Shaler Hill, William P. T. Riley, William E. Robinson, Ray A.

Nimmer, David R. Bleasdale, Victor F. Silverthorn, Merwin H.

Marshall, William M. Metcalf, Clyde H. Galliford, Walter T. H.

Marquette, Michigan Los Angeles, Calif. Mattapan, Mass. Huntsville, Texas Azle, Texas Berkeley, Calif. Milford, Kansas Richmond, Va. Vallejo, Calif. San Diego, Calif. Beverley, Mass. San Bernardino, Calif. Darlington, S. C. Livermore, California Toledo, Ohio Ridge Springs, S. C. Arlington, Oregon State College, New Mexico Vinita, Oklahoma Minneapolis, Minn. Los Angeles, Calif. Hollywood, Calif.

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(Continued from page 22)

of the entire sector are desirable and serve as check points for the control officers in the firing ships.

At Gallipoli, lack of coordination impaired the effectiveness of British fire, and permitted the harassed gunners in the battered Turkish forts to maintain themselves under naval bombardment. On land as on sea the American Naval Gunners may turn the tide of battle—never ignoring the basic importance of (1) Observation, (2) Communication and (3) Coordination.

CONGRATULATIONS

(Continued from page 17)

COLONEL FEGAN

Haitian Order of Honor and Merit with the rank of Commander and Officer, respectively. He was also commended by the Major General Commandant and by the Commandant of the Garde d'Haiti.

He returned to Marine Corps Headquarters in June, 1933, for duty as Public Relations Officer, in which capacity he rendered highly valuable service until June, 1936, when he was ordered to the Naval War College, Newport, R. I., to take the Senior Course at that institution. Upon completion of the course, Colonel Fegan was ordered to command the Marine Barracks, in Washington, D. C. In July, 1936, Colonel Fegan was detailed to duty as Aide to President Roosevelt on the latter's official visit to the Governor-General of Canada.

Commanded the Fourth Marines, Shanghai, China, from August 1938 to December 1939. On return to United States served as Director of Marine Corps Reserve at Headquarters Marine Corps from January 1940 to January 1941, when he assumed command of the 2nd Marines, Second Marine Division, Fleet Marine Force, Marine Corps Base, San Diego, California, where he is now serving.

In addition to being a graduate of the Naval War College, Colonel Fegan is also a graduate of the Field Officers Course, Marine Corps Schools.

In addition to the decorations previously mentioned Colonel Fegan holds the following:

Expeditionary Ribbon

Victory Medal with Asiatic Clasp

Gold Medal awarded by the President of the Dominican Republic

COLONEL SCHMIDT

the Marine Corps Expeditionary Medal with two Bronze Stars, the Victory Medal, the Nicaraguan Campaign Medal, and the Yangtze Service Medal.

He is a graduate of the Field Officers Course, Marine Corps Schools, and of the Army Command and General Staff School, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. **COMPLIMENTS OF**

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NOVEMBER, 1941

CONGRATULATIONS

(Continued from page 18)

COLONEL LARSEN

ice in his capacity as Brigade Inspector he was awarded the Navy Cross Star (equivalent to a second award of the Cross itself) and was specially commended by the Secretary of the Navy. Also awarded the Nicaraguan Medal of Merit by the President of Nicaragua.

In addition to serving at various posts and stations in the United States, he served at Headquarters of the Marine Corps as Assistant Adjutant and Inspector; at Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va., as Instructor, Marine Corps Schools; as Chief of Staff of F-3 Section and as Executive Officer, 5th Marines 1st Brigade, F.M.F. Served as Director of Division of Plans and Policies at Headquarters of the Marine Corps, April, 1939, to June, 1940. Assumed command of 8th Marines, 2nd Marine Division, F.M.F., July 22, 1940, which duty he is now performing.

Graduate of School of Application, Norfolk, Va.; Advance Course, Ft. Benning, Ga.; Ecole de Guerre, Paris, France.

In addition to decorations previously mentioned he holds:

Victory Medal
Mexican Service Medal
Dominican Campaign Medal
Expeditionary Medal
Second Nicaraguan Campaign Medal
French Legion of Honor and Diploma

COLONEL RUPERTUS

4th Regiment of Marines, Shanghai, China. Commanded the Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., from 1938 to 1940, and the Marine Barracks, Naval Operating Base, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, from 1940 to 1941. He is at present in command of the Fourth Defense Battalion.

In addition to the Haitian Distinguished Service Medal, holds the following:

Victory Medal, with Grand Fleet Clasp Haitian Campaign Medal

Marine Corps Expeditionary Medal, with Bronze Star China Service Medal.

COLONEL PICKETT

(Continued from page 19)

lina; of the Field Officers Course, Marine Corps Schools, Quantico, Virginia, and of the Army Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Virginia.

He holds the Mexican Service Medal, the Victory Medal, and the Marine Corps Expeditionary Medal.

A FIGHTING FIT

(Continued from page 16)

green overcoat. A blue one would be much smarter, but the change would entail too many difficulties. For drills, guard duty, lectures, etc., blue trousers with a khaki shirt would be worn. The green uniform would be done away with entirely.

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Parade uniform, summer: The present khaki uniform would perform the same duties as the blues when the weather became hot or in tropical posts. The same cap frame would be used with a khaki cap cover. With both parade uniforms, the present footwear would be worn.

Working uniform: For field days, painting, garage work, and like tasks, the present dungarees provide excellent protection from dirt and would be used.

Field uniform: For use in the field we need a uniform, which we do not now have, with the following specifications:

- A coverall with bi-swing back, full under the arms and across the shoulders.
- Waist and hips should be adjustable to a snug position by means of spaced snaps along the waist.
- 3. Knees and elbows very full, with the wrists and ankles snug and fitted with snaps to make them so.
- 4. Gas resistant, if cloth processed in this manner can be worn for long periods of time.
- 5. Front of the coverall to be closed with zipper, snaps, or buttons, depending upon corrosive action of gas upon metal fasteners, extra work involved making button holes, cost, or other difficulties making one type stand out as desirable. I rather imagine snaps of the "gripper" type, widely advertised, might be the solution.
- 6. Of two types, both grayish green in color, one with the combination of maximum possible strength and lightness, for summer; the other of heavier weight, for cold weather. For fighting in the snow, a light, white, full length parka could be slipped on over the grey green coverall. It will be noticed that a full length coverall is prescribed even for the tropics. I discovered that this was necessary by questioning some British Royal Marines who had come from the Mediterranean theater of this war. The blast of a bomb burned to death those who wore the British tropical uniform of shorts and polo shirts, while those fully clothed were spared from the terrific heat of the blasts, they reported. When they go into battle now, they have the entire body, except the face, covered with cloth.

Such would be the basic uniform and it could be used by infantry, tank troops, artillery, parachute troops, engineers, aviators, and all other branches of the Corps as their combat and field uniform. For very cold weather, sweat suits similar to, but thinner than, those now used by athletes could be worn inside the basic coverall. I have often wondered how our Marines could fight in the winter encumbered with our present green overcoat-I don't believe they could at anything even approaching top efficiency. The Chinese and Japanese both use the principle of donning successive padded inner jackets underneath their outer uniform until they have enough to keep them warm. I have done this myself in winter when skating or indulging in other outdoor sports, and know that freedom of action as well as warmth can be maintained in this way, and, conversely, that it cannot be with an overcoat.

The underwear and socks that we now have are very satisfactory, although the socks could be even thicker with resultant benefit on the march. That leaves but the ques-



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tions of footwear and headgear to consider. My solution to the former would be a half boot of unfinished leather, water proofed, and without studs or caulks of any kind on its heavy composition sole. These boots would come up over the ankles of the basic coverall. Studs cut down wear of the sole, but they make walking practically impossible on pavement, rocky soil, hard wet ground, or wet earth, as men who wore them in the last World War have told me, and as I, myself, have discovered from a very limited experience with them. The composition sole is my answer, as it has more traction than leather and wears about as well. As a boy, I wore many a pair of low boots such as I have just described, and they were very satisfactory as I found them to be comfortable, long wearing, and inexpensive even at retail prices.

For headgear, I would by all means urge adoption of the new Army helmet. It is described and illustrated very clearly in the July issue of *The Infantry Journal*. Briefly, it consists of a liner and the helmet proper. The liner not only makes the helmet comfortable to wear (which ours at present certainly are not) but also becomes an excellent, light, sun resisting hat when the helmet is removed. The use of this combination would do away with garrison caps, campaign hats, and fiber helmets, making our total headgear requirements as follows: Helmet and liner for the field, barracks cap frame and two types of cap covers for parade.

Officers should have exactly the same uniforms as the men, except for insignia, plus sword and belt, plus evening and mess dress, if the latter are to be worn. The sword, Marine Corps emblem, blue uniform, and evening dress uniform are the few remaining tangible threads running through the years which remain practically unchanged from the Marine Corps of other generations and help keep alive those other traditions of deeds and esprit de corps which we know so well. As such, they are colorful, distinctive, have a proud heritage, and should be kept and used always. However, if the custom of recent years of prescribing tuxedo as the uniform for post social functions is continued, I would advocate discarding the evening and mess dress uniforms. At present these cost at least \$150, and the average officer wears them perhaps on five occasions in as many years, and has, in addition, to maintain a tuxedo and accessories to wear the remainder of the

Whites and greens, serving no useful or traditional purpose, would be dropped from the list of required uniforms.

Throughout this discussion I have tried to keep the existing regulations as much as possible and make changes where they seemed desirable. Simplicity and practicability were the keynotes of these changes. I believe several advantages would accrue from their adoption. The money saved on greens could be used to develop the sorely needed combat uniform. The space and money saved by discarding caps and other impediments would be considerable. And most important of all, I think that morale would be improved. The men would know that for every occasion they had the best and most practical uniform. Marines could turn out in the snappiest parade formations of which this country's armed services could boast, or they could take the field in a uniform fit for the fight. We are the first to fight—let us be dressed for it!



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MARINE CORPS MARKS 166 YEARS OF SERVICE

(Continued from page 15)

commanded by a colonel—regimental organization. Thus, it is observed that Congress did not provide for Marines merely as part of the complements of naval vessels: a real Marine Corps was created, for the dual purpose of service on land and sea.

Following the order of Congress, Captain Samuel Nicholas, the first Marine officer, opened a recruiting rendezvous for the Marine battalions in Philadelphia at the Tun Tavern, famous old hostelry which stood at the corner of Water Street and Tun Alley. This the first Marine recruiting office, is appropriately known as the birthplace of the Marine Corps. The Marine recruiters immediately became busily engaged in literally drumming up recruits; for it is recorded that "Philadelphians in December 1775 observed on one of the drums belonging to the Marines, there was painted a Rattlesnake with the motto under it, 'Don't Tread on Me'!"

What a picture were these pioneers of the Marine Corps in their green coats, faced with red, white waistcoats, dark woolen stockings which extended well above the knees, black gaiters and round cocked hats, all wearing their hair at shoulder blade length, powdered and queued! And what a record they made in battles afloat and ashore during the Revolutionary War!

Success crowned the efforts of these Continental Marines. On the very first expedition, to the Bahamas early in 1776, with the fleet of Commodore Esek Hopkins, the infant Corps had its baptism in fire in the taking of the enemy forts and the capture of munitions and supplies needed in carrying on the war. Later, in the same year, these same Marines were with Washington in the battles around Trenton and Princeton, and the crossing of the Delaware River, during that terrible winter of 1776-77. They also had honorable participation in other land battles and important campaigns in the course of the war.

Historians concede that at no period of the naval history of the world is it regarded that Marines were more important than during the War of the American Revolution. They served with distinction in all the noted battles on water, and in many instances the Marines by their discipline and esprit de corps contributed greatly to the successful conduct of the Continental Navy in its operations against the enemy.

In all the later wars beginning with the close of the 18th century when came the Naval War with France, followed in rapid succession by the War with Tripoli and the War of 1812, the United States Marine Corps, following its reorganization as such on July 11, 1798, took glorious part not only in all the hard-fought naval battles, but also in important campaigns and battles on land.

The pages of history are replete with glowing accounts of the Marines and their conduct. One hundred and sixtysix years of faithful service is the contribution of the Corps to the Nation thus far, in guarding her overseas possessions, protecting her nationals and interests in foreign lands, serving aboard ships of the Navy, and in every war in which the United States has been engaged, covering the entire period of our national existence. On numerous oc-



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casions its members have distinguished themselves by their gallantry and intrepidity in action-at times even above and beyond the call of duty. Only to mention in the course of this brief essay a few of the outstanding episodes that have served to make the Marine Corps the most colorful of the Nation's fighting forces, we have seen them fighting ferocious Creek and Seminole Indians in Georgia and Florida; pirates in Tripoli and the West Indies; hordes of fanatical Boxers in China; savages of the South Sea Islands; Japanese seal poachers in the Bering Sea; and more recently the veteran "shock troops" of the Central Powers, during World War I, the results of which the world is well aware.

Aside from taking part in every major war, the Marine Corps has either conducted or participated in a score of campaigns and expeditions, some of which might be classed as minor wars, and more than two hundred landings in all parts of the world. Each and every war, campaign, expedition, and landing has contributed to the achievements of the Corps whose traditions are founded not only on daring exploits of its personnel, but also on all-around service to America and her interests, wherever and whenever jeopardized.

Two years ago, following the breaking out of World War II, the increase of the Corps to 25,000 enlisted, with certain classes of reserves mobilized in addition, was heralded as a stirring event. One year ago the figure was increased to 38,000. Now, with war progressing in ever increasing fury, the Pacific looming more than ever as a potential war area, and with the forming of a two-ocean navy and the acquisition of new bases, the active duty strength has risen to approximately 4,000 officers and 60,-000 men, including some 12,000 reserves.

On the occasion of a former birthday of the Marine Corps, Major General James G. Harbord, U. S. Army, retired, who commanded the Marine Brigade in the Battle of Belleau Wood, delivered a public address in which he stated in part; as follows:

"Through the stretch of historic years since that November day when the Marine Corps was born, there has never been a question of its intelligent adequacy for any of the thousand emergencies it has met and settled. Around no other unit in our Government clusters such a wealth of tradition, such a glamour of historic romance founded on fact. . . . I can conceive of no situation that may arise in peace or war, no crisis, no policy, in which the United States Marine Corps will not bear a proud part for our country."

Today, in addition to carrying on its regular peace time duties on shore, maintaining detachments on board the ships of the Navy, strong forces in China, Alaska, Panama and the island possessions, a larger and far better Fleet Marine Force with its many components including a sizeable and highly efficient air force, the Marine Corps finds itself busily engaged in matters relating to expansion and defense, keeping abreast with the other branches of the Nation's forces.

Down through the pages of history, from those ornately dressed liberty-loving sons of the Revolution to the present, the Marines have earned the right to their motto—Semper Fidelis.

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NOVEMBER, 1941

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McCaha Mfg Co	100	Sutton, Andy Swanks', Hiram, Sons Swanston, C., & Son	10
McCabe Mfg. Co. McCall, Jno., Coal Co., Inc. McCormick Sales Co.	133		
McCormick Sales Co.	99	Textile Machine Works	10
McGill Mfg. Co. McLachlan, H., & Co., Inc.	160	Thomas Textile Service Co	1
		Thomas relative Service Co. Thompson Electric Co. Toomey Notions Co. Trackson Co. Tredegar Co. Triton Chemical Corp.	
Nanco, Inc. National Airoil Burner Co., Inc. National Brass & Copper Co., Inc. National Carbon Co., Inc. National Steel Container Corp. Navy Mutual Aid Association Nehi Bottling Co. Nehring Electrical Works Naw Wingland Stationary Co.	168	Trackson Co.	
National Airoil Burner Co., Inc.	134	Triton Chemical Corp.	12
National Carbon Co., Inc.	158	Trommer, John F., Inc. Turover, I. S. Tyler Fixture Corp.	5
National Steel Container Corp.	139	Tyler Fixture Corp.	10
Nehi Bottling Co.	149		
Nehring Electrical Works	164	Union Fish Co. United States Gauge Co.	
New York Drogging Ivon Co. Inc.	107		
Niedner's, Chas., Sons Co.	164	U. S. Machine Corp.	16
Niedner's, Chas., Sons Co. Norbom Sales Co. Norbom Sales Co. Norfolk Dredging Co. North Star Woolen Mill Co.	111	U. S. Hammered Figure 1. Corp. U. S. Radium Corp. U. S. Radium Corp. United Steel Barrel Co. Utility Trailer Works, Inc.	10
North Star Woolen Mill Co.	169	Utility Trailer Works, Inc.	17
			FIGURE 1
O'Brien Machinery Co. O'Connor, Thomas, & Co., Inc. O'Neil-Irwin Mfg. Co.	119	Vacuum Can Co Van Range, John, Co Vermont Tap & Die Corp Vinson Specialty Paint Co Virginia Woolen Co Vreeland, D. R	11
O'Connor, Thomas, & Co., Inc.		Vermont Tap & Die Corp.	16
Osgood Co.	160	Vinson Specialty Paint Co	15
		Vreeland, D. R.	ii
Panitz, Joseph, & Co.	148		
Partee I L. Engineering Co.	168	Waco Aircraft Co	9
Patent Scaffolding Co., Inc. Paving Supply & Equipment Co. Peerless Iron Works, Inc.	109	Wanskuck Co.	
Peerless Iron Works, Inc.	136	Wanskek Co. Warner Bros. Pictures, Inc. Warner Electric Brake Mfg. Co.	
Peerless Pump Division Pennsylvania Flexible Metallic Tubing Co.	104	Warren Telechron Co.	9
Pennzoil Co.	170	Warrenton Woolen Co.	5
Pennzoil Co. Pensacoia Cigar & Tobacco Co. Penry, Mann Electric Co.	153	Warner Electric Brake Mfg. Co. Warren Telechron Co. Warrenton Woolen Co. Warshaw Mfg. Co., Inc. Watson Automotive Equipment Co. Wauregan-Quinebaug Mills Wean Engineering Co., Inc. Weekes, John. & Son, Co. West Coast Plywood Co. Westboro Weaving Co. Westboro & Brooker Co. Weyerhaeusor Steamship Co. Where, A. H., Jr.	13
Perry-Mann Electric Co. Philadelphia Uniform Co. Pierce, S. S. Co. Polar Ice Cream & Creamery Co.	154	Watson Automotive Equipment Co.	9
Polar Ice Cream & Creamer Co	118	Wauregan-Quinebaug Mills	11
Postindex Co.	118	Weekes, John, & Son, Co.	17
Postindex Co. Potter Drug & Chemical Corp. Potter & Johnston Machine Co. Powers & Co. Pure Qil Co.		West Coast Plywood Co.	17
Powers & Co.	164	Weston & Brooker Co.	
Pure Oil Co.	157	Weyerhaeuser Steamship Co.	17
		White, J. G., Engineering Corp.	16
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RCA Manufacturing Co., Inc. Rajah Co. Ransome Concrete Machinery Co. Rau Fastener Co. Rehberger, Arthur, & Son, Inc. Reliant Industries Rephan's Sanitary Dairy Rheem Manufacturing Co.	158	Willys-Overland Motors, Inc.	
Rau Fastener Co	124	Wilson Brothers Winn, Louis M., Dr. Wire & Steel Products Co., Inc.	16
Rehberger, Arthur, & Son, Inc.	98	Wire & Steel Products Co., Inc.	11
Rephan's Sanitary Dairy	136	Wood, Gar, Industries, Inc. Woodward Governor Co. :- Worcester Cap Co.	10
Rheem Manufacturing Co.	99	Worcester Cap Co	165



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THE MARINE CORPS GAZETTE

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The Marine Corps Association

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